

DAKOTA WOMEN GET
54-HOUR WEEK BY
HIGH COURT RULING

Supreme Bench Ruling Seen as
Victory for Women's Organi-
zations in State

Decision Follows Test Case in
Which Waitress Sued to
Avoid Overtime Work

PIERRE, S. D., May 3 (Special).—Decision of the South Dakota Supreme Court in affirming the constitutionality of the new 54-hour week law for women and children in the State is a victory for various women's organizations which pushed the law in the last Legislature.

South Dakota is not developed industrially as are the eastern industrial states, but there was decided opposition to this law among employers, especially in restaurant work.

The test case in the Municipal Court at Sioux Falls. A waitress brought action when called upon to work a greater number of hours than the law provided as the minimum for women and children.

The law, backed chiefly by women's associations of Sioux Falls, the largest city of the State, was a compromise as finally enacted. To secure its passage it was found necessary to exempt from its provisions farm laborers, domestic servants, telegraph and telephone operators and persons engaged in the raising of live stock.

To meet the views of the representatives from the smaller towns, a further exemption allowed a longer day than 10 hours in towns of less than 3000 population.

While the law fixes a maximum of 10 hours in any one day, it limits the maximum to 54 hours in any one week, except that for five days prior to Christmas employment may be for 12 hours a day.

A number of complaints of excess time required have been filed at different points in the State. But these have been held in abeyance for the test case decision in the Supreme Court.

JAPANESE ELECTION
OFFERS BIG CHOICE
OF MEN, NOT ISSUES

TOKYO, May 3 (Special).—There is a total of 1069 candidates for the Diet elections next Saturday, divided as follows: 267 Kensei-kai, 225 Seiyu-kai, 271 Seiyun-hon-to, 61 Kakushin, 42 Businessmen's Party, 193 neutrals. It is impossible for any party to gain the majority, since the candidates of no party equal half the seats of the Diet.

Contrary to expectation, the campaign is proving quiet and uneventful, being overshadowed by the greater issues of national interest, notably immigration, which nobody attempted to utilize for political material, realizing that its importance transcends politics.

The original issue of bureaucratic versus party government has virtually disappeared and the vote will largely be a choice between the personalities of the leaders. The Kensei-kai and Seiyun-hon-to are expected to return the greatest number of members, but the situation is obscure.

MISSING U. S. FLIER
BELIEVED TO BE SAFE

WASHINGTON, May 3 (AP).—Commander at Dutch Harbor, Alaska, of Major Martin, missing commander of the United States Army around the world flight expedition, believe he and his companion are safe and will be located.

A message from Lieut. Lowell Smith, senior officer with the planes at Dutch Harbor, received today by Major-General Patrick, chief of the air service, declared Major Martin and Sergeant Harvey have matches and emergency rations with them sufficient for several weeks.

"We believe he (Martin) is safe and will soon be located," Lieutenant Smith's telegram said. The message said good weather yesterday helped in the search.

FALSE PASS, Alaska, May 3 (AP).—A party with dog teams will go today from Chignik, Alaska, to north side of the Alaska Peninsula to search for Maj. Frederick L. Martin, along the Behring Sea.

Speaks to Methodists



GOV. WILLIAM E. SWEET, COLORADO

METHODISTS MAKE
PLEA TO COLLEGES

Conference Asks Higher Institutions
of Learning to Lead in
Law and Order Support

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 3.—An appeal to all higher institutions of learning to lead in the support of law and order, with a commendation of Dr. Charles W. Eliot, president emeritus of Harvard University, and several college presidents, for their stand in support of the prohibition law, was passed by unanimous vote at today's session of the Methodist Episcopal general conference here.

The resolution, proposed by Dr. George R. Grose, president of De Pauw University and a delegate from Indiana, declared that the recent anti-prohibition declaration of President Nicholas Murray Butler of Columbia University was also the expression of the head of a great university.

"The presidents of the colleges and universities of the Methodist Episcopal Church," the resolution read in part, "record their emphatic protest against the utterances of President Butler as being contrary both to the predominant conviction and the prevailing practice of the overwhelming majority of American colleges and universities."

Anniversary Observed
The conference celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of its start in the European missionary field in adopting a resolution presented by F. H. Otto Melle of the North German conference, president of the church's theological seminary at Frankfurt. The resolution extended greetings to the Zurich area in its celebration of the anniversary. Dr. Melle recalled that the European work began in Germany on May 3, 1849.

One hour of clashing debate in which modernist and fundamentalist crossed swords, resulted in the reference of the resolution calling for a reaffirmation of Methodist doctrine to the committee on the state of the church of the General Conference. The conservatives were represented by the author of the resolution, Dr. Harold Paul Sloane of New Jersey, who urged its immediate passage.

Excitement was high when a Negro, Dr. Robert B. Hayes, president of George R. Smith College, a Negro institution in Sedalia, Mo., introduced a resolution directed to the Ku Klux Klan. The members of this organization were referred to as those whose zeal is burning but whose methods are hidden, whose aims are probably for good, whose results are damaging to the perpetuity and harmony of our country. "Therefore we, be it resolved," read the resolution, "that the general conference record its opposition to all disrespect and disobedience to law whether done or fostered by individuals or by an organization."

No debate was heard, as the conference promptly referred the resolution to committee on state of church. More chaplains for the army are needed, the general conference felt, as it expressed its approval of the Capper-Hull bill now before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, calling for the appointment of one chaplain for every 100 men and a removal of restrictions on promotion. The resolution was passed.

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ARGENTINE PENSION STATUTE
MAY CAUSE NATIONAL STRIKE

Capital and Labor Join in Protest Against Levy of Five
Per Cent of Salaries Toward Fund

Buenos Aires, May 3 (AP).—President de Alvear was faced today with the alternative of postponing application of the new pension law or accepting the consequences of a nation-wide strike, unique probably in the history of any country for the reason that it is virtually a common protest from both Capital and Labor against what is termed an absurd piece of legislation. The law provides for the deduction of 5 per cent from salaries, to be applied to a pension fund, the employers contributing a like amount.

Strikes and lockouts already have begun in various cities, and in Rosario it is reported there has been a clash between strikers and police. A city-wide strike is scheduled to begin in Buenos Aires today, while a general closing down by the employers is fixed for Monday, with the likelihood that it will continue unless the Government yields.

This general closure would affect many non-union employees, such as those of the department stores and other commercial concerns who are not participating in the general strike. Householders throughout the city besieged the provision stores today, buying quantities of food supplies to tide them over the strike period.

President de Alvear, while represented as acknowledging the imperfections of the new law, has taken the stand that, as it is on the statute books, he is powerless to alter it and obliged to see that it is enforced. He

has promised to send a message to Congress, asking amendment of the law, but the legislative body cannot be convened immediately owing to technical and legal difficulties arising from the recent elections.

The popular demand for postponement of the law's application is based on the argument that the President has already postponed it once and can therefore do so again.

The situation is considered the gravest in the country's recent history, threatening to tie up all commerce and industry, excepting only the public utilities for which the pension scheme was previously established.

Although most of the employers have obeyed the requirement for deduction of 5 per cent of their employees' wages, few have actually paid the money into the pension fund, having deposited it in their banks, together with their own 5 per cent contributions, awaiting developments. Others have refused to comply with the law, taking a chance on the consequences.

The employees of a number of plants are already on strike, having walked out yesterday. The members of the cooks' union also quit work, causing the closure of many restaurants.

ITALY NAMES SOLDIER
FOR GOVERNORSHIP

ROME, May 3.—Gen. Ernesto Mombelli has been appointed Governor of Cymacina to succeed General Buongiovanni there. General Mombelli is one of Italy's most distinguished soldiers.

He saw much service in the Italian campaign of his time, was connected with the occupation of the Dodecanese during the Italian-Turkish war. In the European war he commanded the Italian expeditionary force to Macedonia, and later was head of the Italian troops stationed in Bulgaria and Turkey.

CUBAN ENVOY ASKS
FOR WAR SUPPLIES

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Upon request of the Cuban Embassy here the War Department was said today to be preparing to ship arms and munitions to the Government at Cuba to suppress the revolutionary outbreak in the Province of Santa Clara. The application for war material was made today to the Department of State, which forwarded it to John W. Weeks, Secretary of War.

Government officials here in touch with the situation in Cuba minimize its magnitude and express doubt that the outbreak will reach a serious stage. The advice here is that the outbreak is confined chiefly to the province of Santa Clara. Supplying arms and munitions to the Cuban Government would not be an unusual procedure for the War Department, since the department has provided that Government with war matériel before.

It was said the proclamation issued by President Coolidge yesterday, establishing an embargo against the shipment of arms and war munitions to Cuba, should not quickly bring to an end the uprising. Charles E. Hughes, Secretary of State, authorized the statement that this action was taken because the Cuban Government "had brought the condition of violence existing in Cuba formally to the attention of the American Government."

The revolutionary outbreak in Santa Clara province, said the announcement, "was also reported to the department by the American Ambassador in Havana and that department also was advised that certain arms and munitions were being accumulated in various parts of Florida for possible export to Cuba to be used in an insurrection."

The Cuban Embassy made its request for war matériel, following authorization given to President Zayas to buy them to the amount of \$400,000 for possible use in suppression of the revolt. The materials desired are rifles, pistols, machine guns, possibly light field guns and about a dozen airplanes.

FRENCH PARTIES
BACK DAWES PLAN
FOR REPARATIONS

Tour of Election Meetings Shows
That Experts' Recent Report
Is Not Even an Issue

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable

PARIS, May 3.—An encouraging impression was produced on the representative of The Christian Science Monitor by a tour of the various political meetings in Paris. During the election campaign which is now raging it seems to be agreed on all hands not to attack the Dawes plan or even to bring it into the discussion.

All parties appear to take it for granted. They fight fiercely among themselves on many issues, but endeavor to leave the Ruhr, reparations, and the experts' report alone. This indicates that there is no opposition anywhere to the application of the plan. When the country has gone to the polls a week hence there will be nothing to prevent Raymond Poincaré from going right ahead.

The radicals at first intended to talk much on the subject of the Dawes plan. They thought that by adopting it they would put themselves in opposition to the Bloc National. But the Bloc National equally accepts it, and Mr. Poincaré has publicly shown that he desires that the commission should proceed to the technical task as quickly as possible.

There are differences on details, but the main matter there is virtual unanimity revealed by The Christian Science Monitor correspondent's round of the parties. Should M. Poincaré have a majority as seems likely there will be no obstruction given him by any of the different groups on the subject.

It is true that the Royalists show a disposition to fight many of the provisions of the plan but they are without power. They threaten to endeavor to prevent raising any part of a loan of \$500,000,000 marks which Germany requires in France. The idea that France should contribute any funds to Germany.

Private Citizens Advance \$65,000
to Pay Off Rhode Island Employees

Two Providence Men Contribute Funds With Which to
Take Care of State Wards and Institution Workers

PROVIDENCE, R. I., May 3 (Special).—Duttee Wilcox Flint, automobile dealer, and Henry D. Sharpe, manufacturer, advanced money today to tide over State institutions, employees of which are now creditors of the State of Rhode Island for eight and 10 weeks' pay because of the holdup of the appropriations bill by the Democratic filibuster in the Senate.

Mr. Flint has advanced \$50,000 to pay the wages and salaries of employees, who have not had a pay day since March 1. Mr. Sharpe has advanced \$15,000 to pay the board of state wards in homes about the State, whose board has not been paid since March 1. Both loans have been accepted.

In communications by which the advancement of the moneys is announced, Mr. Flint and Mr. Sharpe unsparsingly condemn Lieut.-Gov. Felix A. Torpin, Democrat, by whose action the minority in the Senate has been able to block all legislation. The filibuster insists that the Republican majority vote favorably on the Quinn resolution providing a referendum on a constitutional convention, which is held to be an unconstitutional course.

With the \$65,000,000 appropriations bill is held up a total of 138 bills and resolutions and 48 executive appointments.

France to Lay Keels
of Two Battle Cruisers

Brest, France, May 3
The keels of two battle cruisers, provided for in the French naval program drawn up in accordance with the Washington Treaty, will be laid today, one of them at a Brest shipyard and the other at a shipyard at Lorient.

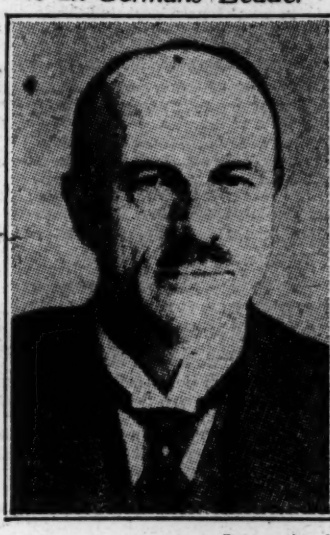
The cruisers will be 155 meters long, have 12,000 horsepower, and be capable of making 24 knots an hour. Each will be armed with eight guns of 203 millimeters, 12 torpedo tubes, and will have as part of their equipment two hydro-airplanes.

our national affairs. Nor does he consider Mr. Davis' corporation law down sections a barrier. Mr. Brennan dismisses such suggestions with the observation that no American lawyer of parts, these days, is without lucrative corporate practice.

As a westerner and neighbor of Indiana, a Ralston nomination would not be objectionable to George Brennan, though he is not on record as favoring "Honest Sam's" selection. Mr. Brennan has always played with "Tom" Taggart at national conventions, and if Mr. Ralston seemed to be in a fair way of winning out and only needed Mr. Brennan's support to turn the scales in his favor, Mr. Taggart's influence with his fellow boss from across the Hoosier state line would be very potent.

Washington politicians consider it premature at this writing to put down George Brennan's name in anybody's column. Only one thing is certain, in the opinion of those who know the workings of the Chicago boss. He is for a winner. It will not make much difference to Mr. Brennan where the winner comes from as long as he looks like a conqueror in November. Mr. Brennan, of course, thinks highly of Gov. "Al" Smith. He believes Mr. Smith could be elected, if he could be nominated. But there's the rub. Mr. Brennan has counted noses and recognizes, as most Democrats do, that there is a certain "clags vote" in the convention amply big enough to prevent "Al" Smith making the two-thirds grade. The same argument applies to William E. Dever, Mayor of Chicago, who is making a fine record as a dry executive after election on a wet platform.

Pan-Germans' Leader

DR. HERGT
National People's Party May Play Promi-
nent Part in Next ReichstagVICTORY EXPECTED
FOR REICH RADICALS

German People's Party May
Lose Strength—Nationalists'
Attitude Arouses Curiosity

By Special Cable
BERLIN, May 3.—Although it is considered inevitable that the result of tomorrow's elections will be the strengthening of the radical parties of the Right and Left at the expense of the German People's Party, the Democrats and the Social Democrats, nevertheless, the outlook for the Center parties has improved by the rapid progress toward settlement of the reparations question since the publication of the experts' report.

The anticipated losses of the Center parties are due primarily to the economic hardships encountered by the German people since autumn of last year. A large army of government employees and their dependents deserted the coalition parties when their salaries were reduced after the introduction of the rentenmark. The present hard times have been made use of by the Nationalists and Communists, who have been promising the people anything they wanted without much regard for how they are going to carry out their promises.

The prestige of the Social Democrats has suffered because, in the eyes of the workmen, they deserted the eight-hour day failed to get better working conditions for them, and neglected to stabilize the Republic and to strengthen the democracy while there was yet time.

The strength of the Roman Catholics is expected to change the least of all the parties. This party has been keeping in the background during the electoral campaign, and will therefore be in the position to enter any government when the elections are over. Considerable curiosity exists regarding whether the Nationalists intend to support the Pan-Germans or oppose them, as in the case of Thuringia and Mecklenburg. As soon as the elections are over, general bartering will commence among the parties and the relations of the Nationalists and the Pan-Germans may play a prominent part in it.

Dr. Hergt, leader of the Pan-Germans in the old Reichstag, is well known for his statement during the war that the American armies could not swim or fly and, therefore, they would not come to Europe. The Pan-Germans would like to demand the exodus of the Prussian Socialists out of the Prussian coalition before they would consent to enter the new cabinet of the Reich.

The president has the constitutional right to take the reins into his own hands if the Reichstag comes to a deadlock—by no means an impossible contingency. The new Government when formed will be exposed to a severe test immediately after its formation for a two-thirds majority must be obtained in the new Reichstag to pass the bills needed for the execution of the experts' scheme.

Lorient—French naval engineers have just accomplished the remarkable feat of taking apart and remounting aboard the gunboat Luronne two German 530 horsepower submarine engines which were handed over to France under the Treaty of Versailles without the simplest blueprint guide, all the plans apparently having been destroyed by the Germans in the hopes that the French would thus be unable to use the motors.

ITALIAN CABINET
CALLS CONFERENCE
ON IMMIGRATION

London Report Calls the Act
"Shrewd Blow" at the
League of Nations

Forty Countries Expected to
Attend—Great Britain Has
Accepted Conditionally

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 3.—The report that the Italian Government has convened a conference in Rome to discuss the question of emigration and immigration, published in a London newspaper this morning, is creating some excitement here. The report declares that the Italian Government in calling the conference is striking a "shrewd blow" at the League of Nations.

Inquiries by The Christian Science Monitor representative show that the details of the proposed conference, which Italy is regarded as having every right to call owing to the extreme importance of the subject to it, were first made public last October by the International Labor Office of the League, and the official statement by the governing body of that office issued at that time declared the Italian Government's action "cannot but assist" the activities of the International Labor Office in such matters.

It was added that the Italian delegate in particular had explained that his government's action could in no way alter the undoubted right of the International Labor Office to deal with all questions of emigration and immigration. In League circles therefore it is regarded as unfortunate that the matter should be forgotten so long and then brought forward in a manner likely to cause misapprehension.

Forty nations are expected to attend the Rome conference. They are understood to include non-members of the League, such as Germany, Russia and the United States, and members of the League, such as Japan, whose controversy with the United States on the subject of immigration adds an interest to the proceedings which was not anticipated when the conference was first mooted.

The proceedings will be purely technical. It is hoped, however, that useful spadework will be done and ground cleared for subsequent action by the International Labor Office of the League. In particular, no convention will be drawn up at Rome—indeed, the British Government only agreed to attend on this express understanding, its attitude being that such action could only properly be taken by the League. The Monitor representative understands that the British delegate will be Lord Ullswater, formerly Speaker of the House of Commons, who was chosen to attend the conference because he went in a similar capacity to the conference on the same subject, called under the auspices of the League in 1921. The International Labor Office will also be represented at Rome, and has placed at its machinery and statistics at the conference's disposal.

British Fascisti
Defend Free Speech
Colonel and 160 Drilled Men
Attend Political Meeting

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 3.—A new feature in political campaigning in this country has presented itself this week in the appearance, at a Liberal meeting held in London in support of free speech, of a British former colonel in command of a drilled force, 160 strong, composed of members of an organization calling itself the "British Fascist."

This body was not asked for and Sir Donald Maclean, who presided at the meeting, repudiated responsibility in the matter.

The Fascisti, on the other hand, say they heard the meeting was liable to be broken up, and attended to see that this should not occur. Their presence was an answer to the successful breaking up, in Labor interests, of a number of meetings here at the last general election.

It is now to be seen whether the Italian movement concerned can be more than a weak exotic in the cold British soil.

BOSTON'S FIRST MUSIC WEEK
TO BE LAUNCHED BY CHURCHES

Exercises Tomorrow Include Official Opening, Band and
Orchestral Concerts and Ringing of Chimes

Music in the air in Boston!
The hour sounding the beginning of the event, or series of events, for which devotees of music for months have been planning and waiting, will strike tomorrow morning, when, in the churches of Boston and environs, special programs of hymn singing and organ music will be given in token of the advent of Boston's first Music Week.

This eight-day celebration—to include Sunday, May 11—will take place in conjunction with National Music Week, and will be conducted locally under the auspices of the Boston Music Week Committee, of which Mrs. William A. Fisher of Boston is executive chairman.

A band concert will be given by 150

members of the Musicians' Union in the Parkman Bandstand, Boston Common, tomorrow noon, under the direction of W. Barrington Sargent. At 2:30 o'clock in the afternoon, at Tremont Temple, the official opening exercises will take place.

At these exercises Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts; James M. Curley, Mayor of Boston, and various Music Week officials will speak, prior to a concert to be given there by the People's Symphony Orchestra under Emil Mollenhauer. Miss Lucy Van de Mark, mezzo soprano, will sing and Ralph Smalley will give a cello recital.

A notable feature of the day and of the whole music festival will be the

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World News in Brief

Panama—President Porras has signed a decree permitting foreign states to establish aircraft landing fields and fueling stations in the territory of the Republic after obtaining the Government's position and on condition that Panama shall be empowered to use the fields for the landing of official planes.

New York—A 14-year-old newspaper has just been found among some possessions inherited from his ancestors by George Alexander of Campbell Hall, Orange County, N. Y. The paper is the New York Packet and Advertiser, bearing the date of Oct. 14, 1773. It was printed in Fishkill, N. Y., during the Revolutionary War.

Washington—President Coolidge has accepted an invitation to attend the commencement exercises of Georgetown University here June 9. It is not expected that he will make an address.

New York—Owen Monahan of Yonkers, oldest passenger conductor of the New York Central line, whom railroad men estimate has traveled upwards of 4,260,000 miles has retired after 50 years in service.

Berne—The International Congress of the Middle Classes, postponed last year, is now scheduled to be held Sept. 2 to 5. Its main object is to study and adopt measures to improve the standing of the middle classes and to protect them against Communist propaganda. The Swiss Government will be represented by Edmund Schulthess, former President.

Washington—For the second time in the present session the Senate has found it necessary to replenish its contingent fund, depleted by the series of long investigations. An additional appropriation of \$100,000 has been voted, bringing the total up to \$300,000.

Tokyo (AP)—Drastic retrenchment is the keynote of a program of reorganization drawn up for the imperial household department by the Household Minister, Viscount Nobuaki Makino. The minister, it is believed, intends to reduce the personnel of the department from 4000 to 2000.

Washington—Representatives of the box board industry, meeting here, agreed to institute the eight-hour day, and eliminate Sunday work in the industry.

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CUBAN ENVOY ASKS FOR WAR SUPPLIES

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without information as to the whereabouts of Garcia Velez, leader of the Veterans and Patriots' organization, which is conducting the uprising against the Cuban Government. Contradictory reports as to his whereabouts have been received.

President Zayas and Staff

Leave for Scene of Revolt

HAVANA, May 3.—President Zayas started today for Santa Clara Province where armed men are in revolt against his Government. He was accompanied by Intendente, Secretary of State, and General Merro, chief of staff. His departure was kept a secret until some time after his special train with a military guard had left the city. It was understood he was going to Cienfuegos, near a spot where most of the trouble has centered in the last few days.

It was declared by Eub-Secretary of Interior de la Torre that President Zayas desired to ascertain personally the exact situation in Santa Clara Province and that his departure from the scene of the anti-Zayas and anti-election outbreak did not mean that the situation was more serious.

Rebel forces in the vicinity of Cienfuegos claimed by the Government to be the only place in the island where armed bands are operating, still were eluding Government troops, according to the latest word today. At the War Department it was said that the rugged nature of the country prevented the loyal soldiers from coming in contact with them. Newspaper despatches said more machine guns and a radio outfit had been sent to the soldiers.

Another uprising is reported in

Oriente Province, while at the other end of the island regular troops of Pinard del Rio Province have risen in many towns. Reports from the chief Junta of the Veterans Association in Havana declared that 500 are at present in the field against the Zayas Government.

The point is stressed that all the present uprisings have occurred without orders from the veterans' association, as the proclamation of revolt, which has now become inevitable, will not be given circulation in Cuba, owing to the circuitous routes available to the rebel organization, until the beginning of next week.

B. L. Farnham, former vice-president of the National City Bank, who has represented American business and banking interests in Cuba for many years, declared this morning that the prospects of the present uprising in Cuba were not such as to occasion grave concern.

"From all that I have heard in Cuba and elsewhere," Mr. Farnham said, "General Garcia is an honest and very able man. I know his father, General Callisto Garcia, who was one of the liberators of Cuba, very well. But I think the prospects of the success of the present uprising is slight, though versions we have had of it so far are obviously minimized and inaccurate. Latin-American revolutions are impossible to estimate at a distance, however, but the present one has not yet assumed proportions that seem to me serious."

Antwerp.—The first Jewish students' world congress opened here yesterday amidst stormy incidents. A report from the Warsaw Socialist students announced at the public session that he had come to Antwerp with his friends to wreck the plan for a world organization because it was too bourgeois. The Hungarian Jewish students' delegation walked out, the members declaring they disagreed altogether with the tendencies of the congress.

GREEK COMMUNISTS PROVOKE DISORDER

Radicals, Following Athens' Pact With Soviet, Blamed for Serious Riots

By Special Cable

ATHENS, May 3.—The Government is greatly incensed with the Communists who have provoked disturbances at points in this city where gatherings have been previously forbidden. The Communists disregarded the Government and massed on the points most frequented, armed with stones, projectiles and pistols which they used against the troops when ordered to disperse. Fire engines were brought into action, but the Communists became abusive and aggressive, whereupon the troops were ordered to shoot in the air, which caused a panic, resulting in several casualties on both sides.

Two hundred and fifty arrests were effected and investigations are under way to fix the responsibilities for the trouble. Resopastis, the Communist organ, holds the authorities responsible, declaring them to be collaborators with brigands. The Government alleges the Communists deliberately planned the riot, prepared posters inscribed "Down with the Militarist Republic," accompanied by proclamations couched in terms of abuse which concluded, "The day is not far off when we will crush the bourgeoisie and make a republic not only including Greece but all of the Balkans."

The Labor Federation insists that if its arrested comrades are not released it will proclaim a general strike over all Greece. The Communists, who

have frequently declared their dislike of the present régime and who provisionally voted for it only because they preferred it to the Royalist régime, seem greatly emboldened by the relations just established between Greece and the Soviets. The Republicans who believe their victory depends on permanent tranquility and the rigid practice of justice, are determined to quell all subversive demands and to enforce the requirements of the law.

BRITISH AIR STRIKE SETTLEMENT BRINGS NOVEL PROVISIONS

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 3.—An air strike involving pilots and mechanics of the "Imperial Airways, Limited," which manages the air services between Britain and Europe, has now been settled. The dispute with the pilots involved the question of responsibility for deciding whether flying was practicable, which hitherto had been done by the pilots themselves, and also the basis on which rates of pay are to be calculated.

Although the terms of settlement are not yet officially announced it is understood that the pilots have agreed upon the appointment of a new officer, to be called an "air superintendent," while the company agreed to engage its pilots on a basis of the flying hour and not the mile, for six months, after which the matter will be re-considered. The dispute with the mechanics centered around a question of wages and the Federation British Aircraft Workers has now agreed to accept a reduction of a half-penny an hour on skilled rates, in order to enable the company to pay a half-penny an hour more to the semi-skilled "laborers."

MACDONALD MEETS BELGIAN MINISTERS

Speedy Operation of Dawes Report Believed to Have Been Topic—Newspapers Optimistic

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, May 3.—George Thunis and Paul Hymans, Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, respectively, of Belgium, have now had their conversation with Ramsay MacDonald at Chequers and after being initiated into the mysteries of the Wembley Exhibition this afternoon will return to Belgium tonight or tomorrow morning.

No official account of what happened at Chequers will be issued, but it may be inferred from the fact that neither the Chancellor of the Exchequer nor any Treasury expert was present at the meeting that the discussions did not include such matters as the total indemnity to be paid by Germany, the interrelated debts or indeed anything beyond the practical problem of getting the Dawes report into operation as soon as possible, a course to which both the British and Belgian governments are committed by recent votes to the Reparations Commission.

All the newspapers here this morning express optimism on the course which the reparations negotiations are taking. This is due not so much to the result of last night's talk between British and Belgian ministers which, besides being private, took place too late for any report of what happened to appear in the press, but is due rather to the news from Paris, where an inter-allied agreement over the question of military occupation of the Ruhr is reported to have been reached, and to the progress made by Germany in setting up the necessary machinery for putting the report into operation when the time comes.

The German action, in this connection, is held here to facilitate the French and Belgian relaxation of pressure on the Ruhr industries. This is the more welcome because this problem and the replacement of the "regie" control of the railways by the system envisaged in the report, is regarded as the most difficult confronting the negotiations.

connection publishes what it says is the complete text of a cablegram sent by the Bank of France to the American bankers and approved by them. The cablegram, it declares, contained the sole condition with regard to the loan.

The cablegram follows: After having conferred with the Government I am able to assure you that complete measures will be taken to ameliorate the financial situation. The Government will insist that the Senate (having already taken a favorable vote) take a rapid decision relative to an increase in taxes adequate to realize the balance of the whole budget and ratify a policy providing for suppression of all new expenditures which are not counterbalanced by corresponding receipts.

As long as the financial situation shall not have improved materially the Government will make no new appeal to credit except for consolidation of the floating debt, and will make no new loan, even for carrying on reconstruction in the liberated regions, without the assurance of normal budgetary receipts. The Bank of France will continue to support all the Government's efforts and will itself take all measures within its power.

BONUS FOR SERVICE DECLARED POLITICS NOT COMPENSATION

WASHINGTON, May 3 (P)—While the bonus bill was passing through various mechanical processes today at the Capitol, preparatory to its transmission to the White House, President Coolidge had an engagement with a delegation which came here to express the opposition of the Ex-Servicemen's Anti-Bonus League.

The Anti-Bonus League delegation, headed by Knowlton Durham, national president, had prepared for President Coolidge a brief setting forth detailed arguments against the bill passed by Congress.

Veto of the measure also was recommended to the President by Marvin G. Sperry, national president of the Private Soldiers' and Sailors' Legion, who said the legislation was "a deliberate subterfuge, a hypocritical pretention of interest in and devotion to the veterans and not in any measure whatever adjusted compensation."

ILLINOIS STUDENTS INDORSE DRY LAW

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 3 (Special)—Further indication of student sentiment in favor of the present national prohibition law is seen in resolutions passed by Illinois Wesleyan University student body as the climax of a clean record for strict total abstinence the last year. The resolutions, unanimously adopted, follow:

Realizing the need for some expression of student opinion on the subject of observance and enforcement of the Eighteenth Amendment, we, the students of Illinois Wesleyan University, wish to make it known: "First, that we are in hearty accord with present prohibition law as it now stands;

"Second, that we shall do all in our power to support it by observing it ourselves, and by letting it be known that we are opposed to all violation both on campus and in the country at large; and

"Third, that copies of this resolution be transmitted to interested organizations and to other student bodies urging them to take similar action."

CLUB WOMEN PROTEST ETTINGER REMOVAL

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, May 3.—Repeated opposition to the removal of Dr. William L. Ettinger, formerly superintendent of New York schools, took the form of a formal resolution at the sixty-fourth convention of the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, held Friday at the Hotel Astor. The resolution which was passed by a large majority reads:

"Resolved, That the New York City Federation of Women's Clubs, representing 100,000 women, so record its protesting against the removal of Dr. Ettinger, and as urging of a law taking from mayors the power of appointing the members of school boards, and putting the power of electing them into the hands of the people, so that school officials need no longer bow to the wishes of political leaders, but may be made directly responsible to the people."

The resolution presented by Mrs. Otto Hahn, chairman of the committee on education, is the climax to a series of protests which had been sent to Mayor Hylan previous to the removal of Dr. Ettinger.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Music—

Symphony Hall—Challapin, 8:30.

MONDAY EVENTS

Opening of New England "Clean Up and Public Health Week."

Free public lecture on "Christian Science: Salvation for Humanity," by William W. Porter, C. S. B., of New York City, a member of the Board of Lectureship of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., in the Town Hall, Lowell Street, Peabody, Mass., at 8 p. m., auspices First Church of Christ, Scientist, Salem.

Public hearing on petition of the Boston Elevated Railway Company for the proposed but 11th Street extension from the Centre Street and Parkway to Park Square; Council Chamber, Boston City Hall, 2.

New England Conservatory of Music Open house during music lecture; lecture on musical history by Stuart Mason of the faculty, Jordan Hall, 1.

RADIO PROGRAM FEATURES

(Daylight Saving Time)

WNAC (Boston)—10:45, service from The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, 3, concert by Joseph Lopez, baritone, 7, Copley Plaza Orchestra, 8:15, national music week program, 9:30, band concert.

WZL (Boston)—8, evening concert by the Fadedettes of Boston, 10:30, "Adventure Hour," address by the Rev. F. A. Wiggin, pastor of Unity Church, Boston; instrumental music, 8:30, talk under the auspices of Greater Boston Federation of Churches; evening concert.

WJZ (Springfield)—10:55, Congregational church service, 2, program from the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church; address by Bishop Berry of Philadelphia, 6:30, Vespers on the Springfield Municipal Chimes, 7:30, organ recital, 8, evening concert.

WGNY (Schenectady)—11 and 7:30, Presbyterian Church services, 3:30, symphony concert.

WEAF (New York)—10 to 12, sacred music, 2:45 to 3:30, "Sunday Hymn Sing," 4:30 to 5:00, interdenominational church service, 7:30, concert from Capitol Theater, 9:15 to 10:15, organ recital, 10:30, concert from New York City, a member of the Board of Lectureship of the Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, Boston, Mass., in Franklin Town Hall at 8 p. m., auspices Christian Science Society of Franklin, Mass.

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free public lectures—"Chinese Pottery," by Francis S. Kervagh, Ceramic Gallery of the Chinese and Japanese Department, 3; "Renaissance Sculpture," by Benjamin Ives Gilman, Gallery XII, Evans Building, 4.

Boston Y. M. C. A.: Public men's meeting, Bates Hall, 8:30.

Harvard Club of Boston: Young people's concert by Harvard Glee Club, Community Service of Boston: Bird walk at Dedham Island, afternoon.

School of Expression: Baccalaureate exercises, Irving Studio, Pierce Building, Copley Square, 3:30.

SUNDAY EVENTS

Opening of National Music Week.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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INTERESTS BRANDED FOMENTERS OF WAR

French Delegate to Session of Women's League Sees Business Building Super-State

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 3.—The subject of the morning session of the Congress of the Women's International League for Peace and Freedom today was "Economic Aspects of a New International Order," discussed by three speakers—Miss Marguerite Dumont of France, Miss Emily Balch of Philadelphia, and Frau Yella Hertzka of Austria.

Miss Dumont declared that business now constitutes an international super-state and that the oil and steel interests are laying the foundation for future conflicts. Miss Balch declared in her address: "A new international economic order implies economic evolution. It implies the disappearance of discontent and class struggle; it implies a growing realization of social justice in each separate country. But the most menacing immediate difficulty is the alliance of nationalistic politics with business and finance."

Frau Hertzka asserted that "the real controlling power in international relations today is not political nor economic, but financial. International finance is a super-state which dictates international policies in each country, always to serve its own ends. Politicians and statesmen, industrialists and labor alike are all at the mercy of the powers of international finance."

Agreement on Peace
Reports of committees who, during the year, have been studying various phases of international programs for peace indicate that, although there is disagreement among delegates over such questions as the League of Nations as an instrument of peace, the tariff versus free trade, passive resistance, and social organization within the nation, there is agreement on the urgent need for peace education through public schools and universities. It is certain that the national sections, in the interval before the next Congress, will attempt to institute reforms in the schools, to prevent the teaching of militarism, the glorification of war, and prejudice against other nations.

Speaking on "How to Secure World Peace" at last night's session, Mme. Milena-Ilova of Czechoslovakia said: "I place great emphasis on the peaceful tendency in education. In education of the child are laid foundations for acquiring future knowledge that might bring mankind to the ideal of true humanity."

The economic supremacy of individuals and the economic oppression of the masses have become just as dangerous a factor in education as the political oppression of individuals and the political oppression of subjected nations. Public life casts a reflection on education; political and party struggles have a disturbing effect on education.

So long as the practice of teaching history by dividing the various epochs of mankind by wars remains, then so long the schools will fail to fill the hearts of children with aversion for wars and with disgust for those who are responsible for wars. An education of peace must erect a new standard for the love of one's native land; it must be creative in order to serve the nation and mankind, and it must include respect and honor for the accomplishments and endeavors of foreign nations.

Economic War Cited
Frau Hertzka of Austria told the Congress that pacifists had worked for social reforms and for the relief of oppressed lower classes. Misuse of the power given by wealth has brought the working classes to such a state of unrest that an international class war is threatened, she said, unless social injustices are remedied in the near future. She added: "The last war came from purely economic causes. The working classes have discovered the truth that the chief burden of war was upon its shoulders. Laboring men, the poorer classes, are not willing to fight again for the sake of private gains."

Industrialists are interested in war because of the opportunity it gives for profiteering. They interest governments in warfare, and the patriotism of the people is aroused by raising the point of "honor of the nation."

Brief reports were made on the suggestions for action to be taken by the League at the present Congress, which have been forwarded by national sections to the international headquarters at Geneva.

A number of resolutions relating to obvious causes of warfare, and which are endorsed by the majority of the sections, were submitted by Mme. Eugenie Meller of Hungary, and will be voted upon at the closing sessions. They are as follows:

Abolition of conscription in all countries.
Organization of passive resistance of taxpayers to all propositions for increase in military and naval expenditures by the Government, beyond what is necessary to maintain the "peace power."
Increase in national budgets for educational and social welfare work at the expense of military and naval appropriations.
Prohibition of the production of chemicals for destructive use in warfare as being opposed to the sentiment of the civilized world.

Disciples of Christ Congress Urges Warless World Program

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 3 (Special).—A resolution that "The Church of today should adopt an educational program that shall lay the foundation for a warless world," offered by Dr. O. B. Jordan of Park Ridge, Ill., was adopted in informal assembly of delegates to the National Congress of Disciples of Christ, following adjournment Wednesday. The congress is prohibited constitutionally from taking formal action on any subject.

A resolution drawn up by John H. Clarke of Youngstown, Ohio, former Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, urging entrance of the United States into the Permanent Court of International Justice, also was adopted. This resolution, telegraphed to President Coolidge and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, was introduced by Dr. H. D. MacLachlan of Richmond, Va.

Debaty, the Jordan resolution, H. O. Pritchard of Indianapolis, educational secretary of the Disciples of Christ, said: "Right or wrong, in Leavenworth or out of it, I'll never support another war." A. E. Corey of Kingsport, N. C. echoed this sentiment.

Mrs. E. L. Parson of Lexington and Mrs. Luella St. Clair Moss of Columbia, Mo., president emerita of Christian College, declared themselves opposed to the participation of the United States in another war.

Dr. A. W. Fortune, pastor of the Central Christian Church, Lexington, was elected president of the congress. Chicago was selected for the next annual meeting. The plan of holding a separate women's meeting in conjunction with the congress was abandoned and women received an equal place on the program of the congress with men.

FRANCE WILL HIRE POLISH LABORERS

Government Asks for 200,000 More During This Year

PARIS, May 3.—A new convention between Poland and France is being elaborated. It is for the purpose of further encouraging the immigration of Polish labor to France. It throws a strong light upon the prosperity of France which is not merely free from unemployment, but is unable to find sufficient labor for its needs. The number of Poles now engaged in agriculture in France is now 40,000. The French Government has asked for 200,000 more during the present year.

The demand will be met and Polish workers in sufficient numbers are now being chosen. The greatest care is taken to prevent competition with French workers and, according to the convention, there must be a strict equality of pay with the prevailing pay in France. In addition, the agricultural laborers' new convention provides for the use of Polish workers in the devastated regions for reconstruction purposes.

The miners, masons and other categories of labor which have already been freely admitted will, like the agricultural laborers, be greatly increased. The danger in this importation of foreign labor is not regarded as serious, provided the standard of living is not lowered and the salaries are not below those paid the Frenchmen.

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Box-Back Topcoats As Developed By Scott

AND here is one of the most trying subjects to put convolutions in the work of a tailor.

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This type Topcoat, as we develop it, obviates all visible obtrusiveness so that even men of large proportions quickly accept the inviting contour.

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ANTI-OPIMUM SOCIETY RESUMES EFFORTS

Policy of India Office on Opium and Morphia Trade Is Vigorously Opposed

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 3.—The old-established Society for the Suppression of the Opium Traffic, whose activities seemed at end when, largely through its untiring efforts, the Indian Government brought to conclusion the importation of opium into China, has recently resumed operations. It has called together a strong representative board of those working on the same lines, including many Quakers and members of Parliament and of missionary societies, to bring pressure to bear on the British Government and the League of Nations to see that the ideal of production of opium solely for "medical and (natural) scientific requirements" becomes a practical fact.

At a meeting held here last night the board passed resolutions declaring: "After reading the statement made at the imperial conference on behalf of the India Office, it is unable to accept the policy there set forth. It maintains that India's trade in opium and morphia, whether for home or foreign use, should be restricted to the exact limits of medical and (natural) scientific requirements." The board also states that the time has arrived for the supply of opium from the British colonies and other parts to cease, and for the British Crown colonies to prohibit the use of opium, except for medical and natural scientific purposes.

Another resolution was sent to the National Christian Council of China, the Peking International Opium Association, and similar bodies which are fighting the narcotic plague in China, encouraging them in their work. The board decided to set up a special subcommittee to watch the opium question in India and to get into direct touch with the leaders of Indian national opinion who are working for the suppression of the drug, so that representation may be brought before the international opium conference next November.

It may be remembered that the Government of India's opium policy, as laid down at the imperial conference, has not shown any change from the policy expounded by Lord Hardinge, former Viceroy, before the League opium committee and the League Assembly last September. Lord Hardinge then stated that if any Province wished to initiate legislation for further restrictions on the use of opium, such legislation "would undoubtedly receive support from the Government of India." In Assam legislation has already been introduced imposing progressive restrictions culminating in the total prohibition of opium-eating. Opium smoking is already prohibited throughout India, and will soon be prohibited in Burma also.

DUTCH WATCH SOVIET TALKS WITH BERLIN

By Special Cable
THE HAGUE, May 3.—Answering the questions of a member of Parliament, the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Dr. van Karnebeek, replied that the Dutch Government viewpoint regarding the present negotiations of Berlin with the Soviet Government had not changed, but the basis of negotiations "quite a Johnsonian atmosphere."

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RUMANIANS SEEK BRITISH GOOD WILL

France Looked to for Terrestrial Security and England's Naval Support Also Desired

By CRAWFORD PRICE
By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, May 3.—I understand that the flying visit of Ion G. Duca, Rumania's Foreign Minister to London primarily is concerned with the arrangements for the forthcoming visit of King Ferdinand and Queen Marie. There is little doubt, however, that he seized the opportunity provided at yesterday's conversation with Ramsay MacDonald, the British Prime Minister, to acquaint the latter with the position of the Franco-Rumanian negotiations. As already advised the Rumanians desire a definite assurance of French support in the event of a Russian attack on the Bessarabian frontier, and there is reason to assume that Paris is hesitating to enter a binding engagement, particularly in view of Jugoslavia's disinclination to become a party thereto.

That, however, does not exclude the possibility of an agreement, and the Rumanian Government is exceedingly anxious that Great Britain will generally remove any possibility of a misunderstanding. As one Rumanian authority put it, Great Britain's services to Rumania in the past are in no way second to those rendered by France. It accordingly wishes to respect British opinion. Actually the motive goes a little farther than this. It Rumania must look primarily to France for terrestrial security, it is from the British Navy it expects the maintenance of the open door to the Dardanelles. Free and untrammelled communication seaward with the Mediterranean is essential to its economic development.

The fact is that Rumania's position demands the exercise of high qualities of statesmanship. Undoubtedly the most imminent menace comes from Russia, and an alliance with France therefore appears essential. But that must not involve a misunderstanding with Great Britain, and Bucharest would also regret a disagreement with Berlin. In reality, Rumanian diplomacy has not changed much since the late Take Ionescu laid down the axiom that it should avoid taking sides in any

Mr. Dugan also denied that North-Ireland has dominion status, quoting the letter of David Lloyd George to Sir Rathur Craig, in 1921, in which Mr. Lloyd George said: "We are opposed to it . . . on the grounds of broad imperial principle. . . . We could not reasonably claim a place for two Irelands in the Assembly of the League of Nations or in the Imperial Conference."

"If Ireland is represented in either institution it must be preferably Ireland as a whole or, failing the whole, by that part of it which has the largest population area. To demand the same national or international status for six Irish counties separately is a proposal which we could not reconcile with the Empire's internal and foreign interests."

Bremen (AP)—Lifeboats of the new German liner Columbus are to be equipped with radio. The power will come from motors carried on board, and the wave length will be from 300 to 600 meters. The Columbus will run between Bremen and New York.

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RUMANIANS SEEK BRITISH GOOD WILL

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By CRAWFORD PRICE
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differences between the great powers. The protracted negotiations concerning Rumanian indebtedness to Italian creditors are now concluded by an agreement closely approximating those made with Great Britain and France. This dispute presumably motivated the Italian Prime Minister, Benito Mussolini's refusal to ratify the Bessarabian treaty and the cancellation of the Rumanian sovereign's projected visit to Rome. The aftermath of the ill feeling however remains, and some time will probably elapse before the relations between the two states can be described as cordial.

CALIFORNIA SCHOOL EDITORS HOLD PARLEY

By a Staff Correspondent
PALO ALTO, Calif., May 3.—Clean journalism in all its aspects was studied and approved today by upward of 160 delegates from 55 high schools of the State who met here in the first high school journalistic convention under the auspices of Sigma Delta Chi National Journalistic Society.

Everett W. Smith, head of the Stanford School of Journalism, guided round table discussions on a variety of subjects dealing with newspaper make-up. James Swinnerton, cartoonist, and Charles Field, editor of Sunset Magazine, assisted in special addresses.

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FRANCO-JAPANESE ACCORD EXPECTED

Great Things Hoped From Visit of Governor of Indo-China

By Special Cable
PARIS, May 3.—In regard to the impending visit of Marshal Merlin, Governor of Indo-China, to Japan, it is intimated that the French Government expects important results. The relations between France and Japan have for a long time been particularly good and they now show every prospect of becoming better.

In spite of the denial on specific points it is admitted that the Government will be disappointed if interesting arrangements are not reached. It is expected that Marshal Merlin will arrive May 7 to remain in Japan until May 26. Some members of the mission have preceded him. The presidents of certain chambers of commerce are already in Japan, and the fact that the liaison agent with the press is among the party is significant. During his stay in Japan, Marshal Merlin will be the guest of the Marshal Merlin will be the guest of the which works for closer union between the two eastern countries.

NEW LIBERAL PARTY FOR NEWFOUNDLAND

ST. JOHNS, N. F., May 3.—A new party which will oppose the coalition government headed by W. H. Warren, who resigned as premier after the recent defeat of his government in the Legislature, and William Higgins, leader of the opposition, has been founded at a meeting here of supporters of Sir Richard Squires, former Premier and Sir William Coaker, head of the Fishermen's Union.

Albert Hickman, who was minister of militia during the final period of the World War was elected leader of the new party, which voted to adopt the title of Liberal.

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necessary. The living-room or hall can be used with equally good effect, both musically and architecturally. All our experience is at the service of any architect planning such a feature. The Estey Organ is so flexible that the pipes can be placed anywhere, at any distance from the console.

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MANCHESTER ACTS ON MOTOR TRAFFIC

New Hampshire City Makes
Radical Changes in Local
Regulations

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 3 (Special)—Radical changes in automobile parking and traffic regulations are being made in this city because of the large increase in motor vehicular traffic caused by the construction of the Queen City bridge across the Merrimack River and the routing of tourist traffic on the Daniel Webster highway to the White Mountains through the business district. The police, fire, parks and highway department heads have had several conferences during the past week, which have resulted in agreement on drastic changes.

Diagonal parking on business streets has been entirely abolished and the city will return to the old style of parallel parking which prevailed until two years ago.

Sidewalks will be removed on Merrimack commons in the downtown district and the space used for parking.

Thirty minutes will be the time limit on parking everywhere in the business district.

At some future time to be determined later, motor cars bound on inter-state journeys, including tourists, will be routed around instead of through the city. Another proposed change which is delayed for the present is the establishment of a rule that cars parked downtown shall never be left unattended.

To relieve congestion at corners, the street railways will be equipped with electric switches.

One plan to relieve congestion has been frustrated by the action of Frederic C. Dumaine, treasurer of the Amoskeag Manufacturing Company in refusing to permit the use of commons for parking purposes.

This company, which formerly owned nearly all the land in the city and which laid out the city, reserved every other block diagonally across town as a public commons and has given the use of them to the city. But Mr. Dumaine says the policy of the company in giving commons was to provide breathing spaces for the people, not parking spaces for automobiles, and since the company retains control of all these commons, the city is unable to appropriate their use for parking areas.

METHODISTS MAKE PLEA TO COLLEGES

(Continued from Page 1)

sent by Emory M. Stevens of Altoona, Pa., district superintendent, who referred to many isolated military units without spiritual guides.

Stanley High, a leader in the youth movement in America and author of "The Revolt of Youth," presiding officer at the recent meeting of Methodist youth at Louisville, will be given 10 minutes before the general conference next Monday morning, together with two others who attended, to bring the spirit of that significant gathering to Methodism at large. This invitation was extended by a resolution offered by Rev. Doris Dieffenhoff of New Jersey and unanimously adopted.

Governor Sweet Spoke

Diagnosing the causes of the failure of democracy in the "wicked practices of organized wealth, blind adherence to party lines, and to sheer indolence," and prescribing the cure in terms of religion and education, Gov. William E. Sweet of Colorado gave a hopeful address last night in the Municipal Auditorium here to more than 4000 delegates and visitors at the general conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church. His theme was "Have Faith in Democracy."

The Governor, instead of deploring the present situation in Washington, rejoices in it. He said:

When wrongdoing is shielded, covered up, protected and condoned, representative government is in danger. It is not in danger when corruption is brought to light and revealed in all its horror and abomination, but unless these revelations move us to action, they are in vain. Democracy in America will fall only if we are apathetic, when the people become weary, apathetic, when they accept honeyed words of designing politicians as truth, then democracy will fail. While some of the representatives of the people are in contempt of the public, and deserve so, let no one deceive himself into thinking that Congress is in contempt of the people.

A blind acceptance of the will of the majority imposed by false leaders is responsible for the corruption at Washington. A group of intrepid, courageous senators who would not swear allegiance to the majority of their own party made possible the exposures.

"Majority rule" is a specious cry when the Government is being plundered by a corrupt majority. Defining democracy as "loyally accepting the rule of the majority," it is like teaching a foreigner to repeat the declaration of independence and then declaring that he has been Americanized.

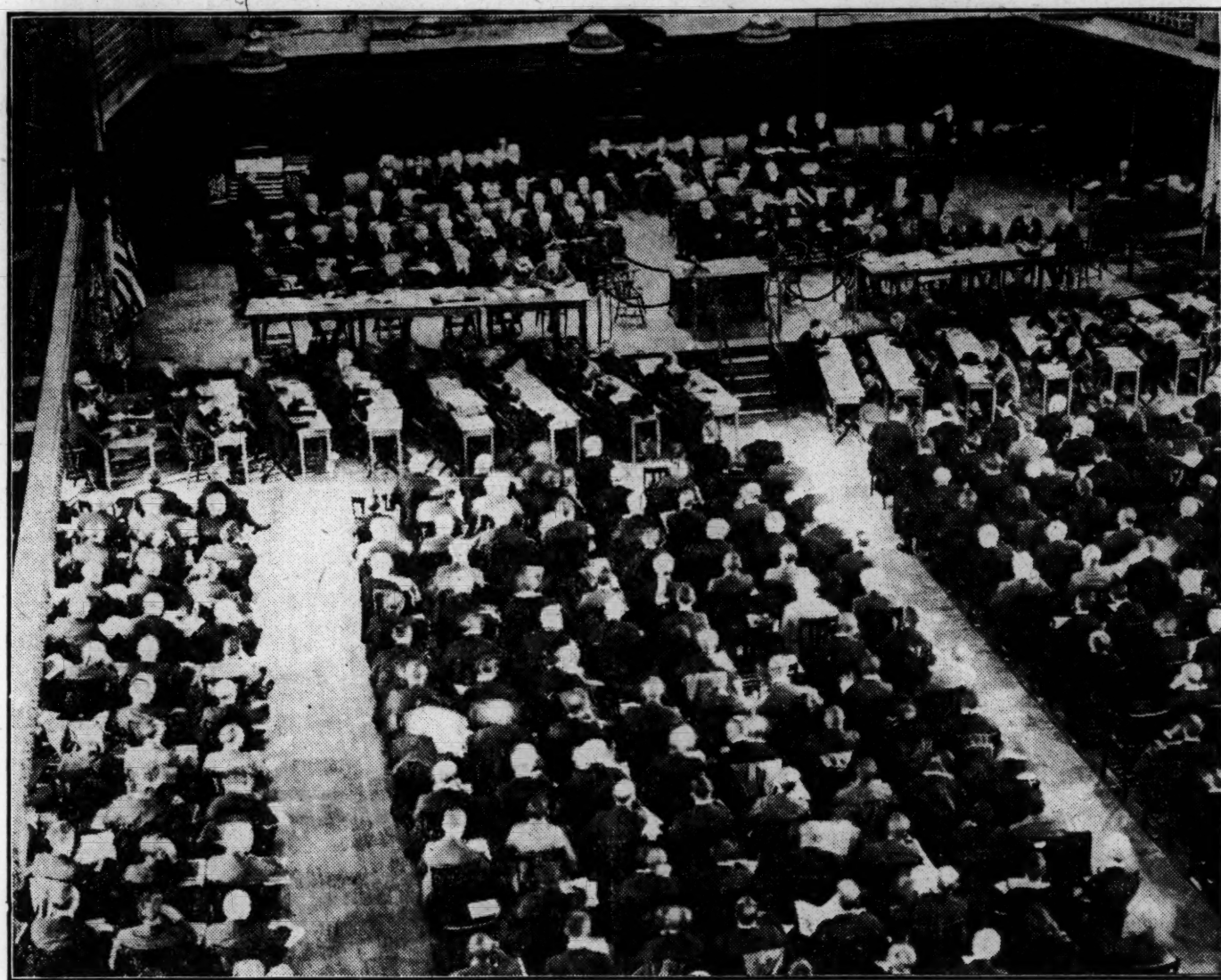
Political Indolence

Accusing many Americans of political indolence the speaker said:

You elect public officials, and then give no more thought to government, and when confronted by dishonesty and corruption, we blame the administration, whereas the fault lies in ourselves. The mere expression of moral indignation is not sufficient. We should be moved by moral compulsion to assume the responsibilities imposed by a democratic form of government. America has much to learn from the methods of political tactics of the British Labor Party. In this country we hold meetings only during political campaigns. In England party politics "begin at the fire-side and cupboard." The people are enlightened concerning the issues and their judgments can be depended upon.

Revealing at least a tolerant attitude toward a possible third party the speaker launched into an attack on party politics as such. The balconies and galleries, crowded with New Englanders, world-famous for their loyalty to the traditional in politics, listened very courteously to a tirade against a

Methodist Episcopal General Conference in Session in Springfield Auditorium



On the Platform, Facing the Delegates From All Over the World, Are the Bishops of the Church, While the Row of Desks Across the Floor of the Auditorium Are Occupied by Representatives of Newspapers and Other Publications

COX WORD AWAITED BY G. O. P. LEADERS

Messages Pour in Urging Him to
Enter Race for the United
States Senate

Whether he will consent to become a candidate for the Republican nomination for United States Senator, Channing H. Cox, Governor of Massachusetts, in a telephone message from New York this morning, reiterated his pronouncement of yesterday that he would make no public statement at that time. The Governor told his secretary, Herman A. MacDonald, that he would be in Boston this evening. He declined to say whether he had decided to accept the wishes of William M. Butler, who is to be the Republican National Committee chairman, and announce his candidacy for the nomination for the Senate or adhere to his announced determination to quit politics.

Today, among men interested in politics in Massachusetts, the one topic of speculation is the Governor's attitude. Letters, telegrams and telephone messages were received in the Governor's office today at the State House from individuals and organizations in every part of the State.

All of these messages were of the same purport, that Governor Cox would make the most formidable candidate for the Republican Party in a contest with Senator David I. Walsh. The messages expressed gratification that the party leaders were using their influence with the Governor to induce him to withdraw his previous announcement that he would not again be a candidate for political office. These messages all urged the Governor to become a candidate for the Senate.

Other Republicans, as for instance John L. Bates, former Governor, who has been mentioned repeatedly as an available candidate in case Governor Cox will not enter the race, are being seriously considered today. Whether Mr. Bates could be induced to leave his law practice is questioned. That he would command large support there is no doubt among the leaders. He has always, they say, had the respect and confidence of the voters.

The former Governor, as well as Frederick W. Dallinger of Cambridge and John Jacob Rogers of Lowell, Representatives in Congress, are saying nothing at this juncture.

SALEM MAN FINED ON REGISTRY CHARGE

For trying to obtain an automobile operator's license under false pretenses, Albert Francoeur of Salem was fined \$100 in the South Boston District Court today. It was charged that he presented an application for a license yesterday but during the examination it developed that the license was made out in the name of his brother, Joseph Francoeur, who also owned the car in which the examination was made, according to registry officials.

The registration of the car was revoked at once, and Albert Francoeur was arrested for perjury. It being charged that he had sworn falsely to the application.

HAVERHILL UNION ELECTION CLOSES

HAVERHILL, Mass., May 3 (Special)—Unofficial returns received in this city indicate the election of Austin E. Gill as general agent of the Shoe Workers' Protective Union over Daniel George by between 60 and 70 votes. Mr. Gill led Mr. George in this city by only three votes. Edward J. Keville was elected general secretary-treasurer. Both of these candidates were winners in the previous election, which was declared void because of irregularities. The new election displaced Thomas Hamelin, one of the collectors

WET AND DRY ISSUE FACED IN ST. PAUL

Tuesday's Contest Involves Vote
on Mayor Who Demanded
Law Enforcing

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 3 (Special)—St. Paul's Mayor, Arthur E. Nelson, who attracted nation-wide attention by dismissing his police chief for alleged failure to enforce the dry laws, goes before the voters at next Tuesday's city election asking to be returned for another term of two years. He is opposed by the combined force of the wets, reinforced by Frank Sommers, ousted chief, and the county political "machine."

Running on a record of "progress, prosperity and prohibition," Mr. Nelson is opposed by George L. Siegel, Farmer-Labor candidate, former state Representative, who is supported by the wet element.

Mr. Siegel finished first in the primary election in March by approximately 1300 votes. This has tended to arouse the Nelson support, so that the heaviest vote in the history of municipal elections in St. Paul is anticipated.

Interest in the contest is keen, as it is the first since Magnus Johnson decisively defeated J. A. O. Preus for a place in the United States Senate a year ago. The Siegel forces are of the opinion that the expression of the people at that time was in favor of Farmer-Labor policies and that the same expression will be voiced in favor of Mr. Siegel. The Nelson forces dispute this conclusion and its premise.

The three local daily newspapers, including a German daily, are supporting Mr. Nelson. The anti-Nelson forces are publishing three weekly newspapers and spreading them broadcast throughout the city.

In these publications attempt is being made to show that taxes have been materially increased under the Nelson administration. His answer is that under the provisions of the home rule charter, it is impossible for the Mayor or the Council to increase taxes except by a vote of the people.

In accordance with this charter provision, the Mayor points out, the people of St. Paul carried a \$5,000,000 school bond issue by a vote of 3 to 1; that they carried a \$3,000,000 sewer bond issue by a vote of 5 to 1; and that the state Legislature authorized a \$6,000,000 city and county road and bridge bond issue almost unanimously. These facts, Mr. Nelson contends, account for the increase in taxes over last year.

LOS ANGELES WOMEN OPEN NEW CLUBHOUSE

By a Staff Correspondent

LOS ANGELES, Calif., May 3—The Friday Morning Club, with a membership of more than 2700 women, opened its new clubhouse here yesterday. Past presidents recalled that when the first clubhouse was erected on the same site more than 20 years ago, it was a modest building of wood and plaster, with women to undertake the responsibility of managing such an institution.

The new seven-story edifice contains rooms which, when rented for meetings and entertainments, will help finance the building. Among these is an auditorium which, under the name of the Playhouse, will open as Los Angeles' newest theater next Monday night.

BRYN MAWR HEAD HAS BROAD POLICY

Abolish Tradition When Necessary,
She Says, to Connect
Curriculum With Students' Life

Miss Marion E. Park, president of Bryn Mawr College, Pennsylvania, addressed the alumnae of Bryn Mawr and members of the faculties of college preparatory schools and colleges at the Copley-Plaza Hotel this morning under the auspices of the New England Alumnae Association of Bryn Mawr.

The college must have a clearly defined outline of what the young woman of today demands, and then must meet her with a complete straightforwardness, patience, imagination and self-abnegation, Miss Park said.

Miss Park found in the modern girl much the same outlook toward life that the pioneer women of the United States had, tender, earnest and deeply serious. Great patience was needed in dealing with her.

The modern college girl is not anxious to confide in the older generation, Miss Park said, for she honestly thinks that the older generation cannot adequately discuss questions or advise her, "and I think that there is something in it," Miss Park said. This young woman regards education as a preparation for life and is impatient of every study that does not have an obvious bearing upon her life.

Miss Park continued. Parents often have a different point of view. They want the daughter to come home and be a member of the family. It is all very annoying to their elders, both the college and the family. They have wanted her to take things seriously but when she does they find it disagreeable.

Miss Park was of the opinion that the college and school must be absolutely straightforward in dealing with its young people, cast aside tradition when necessary, to connect their curriculums directly with the lives of the students.

ALUMNI OF MISSOURI TO HONOR DR. JONES

A reunion of University of Missouri Alumni of New England in honor of Dr. J. C. Jones, president-emeritus of the university, and Mrs. Jones, will be held this evening in the Hotel Lenox.

Among the former Missourians now resident in New England who will speak are: Manley O. Hudson, professor of international law at Harvard, Arnold Leonard, assistant district attorney of Middlesex County, Dr. Harlow Shapley, director of Harvard Observatory, and Dr. E. R. James, librarian of the Harvard Law School.

Dr. Jones is visiting Missouri alumni groups in different sections of the United States in the interest of the proposed memorial stadium and union to be erected at the university at a cost of approximately \$800,000. Claude B. Cross of Boston, president of the New England organization, will preside at the meeting. Mrs. Helen S. Hunter of West Roxbury is secretary-treasurer.

TRAFFIC CONTROL BOARD ADVOCATED

The subcommittee appointed by Governor Cox to consider ways and means to control automobile traffic is due to report to the Governor soon. Among the schemes considered by the subcommittee is one to establish a new board to function within the Department of Public Works. It is proposed that the new board co-ordinate the agencies of traffic regulation, and take over the licensing, collection of fees, and making uniform of the rules of signaling. Homer Loring, Commissioner on Administration and Finance, and Thomas W. White, a member of the commission, appeared before the subcommittee yesterday. Mr. Loring and Mr. White made suggestions favorable to the plan.

EMPLOYEES BACK RISE ON COTTON

New Bedford Workers Appeal to
Tariff Board

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON, May 3—Although the New Bedford Textile Workers' Association has filed an application with the United States Tariff Commission for an increase in tariff rates on cotton cloths to protect American industries, it is not thought likely that the commission will order an investigation until the formal request of a similar nature from the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers is filed.

News that the association had adopted resolutions at its Boston meeting favoring a higher schedule on cotton goods came as no surprise to the Tariff Commission, since the textile workers of New Bedford had previously outlined the conditions described at the Boston convention.

The application of the employees has been referred to the advisory board of the commission, but the board probably will not make a report to the commission until it receives an application from the manufacturers. Should an investigation of the wisdom of increasing the tariff under the so-called "flexible" provisions of the Tariff Law be made, it would be at least three months before a decision could be expected; probably nearer six months.

COOLIDGE QUALIFIES STAND ON JAPANESE

Executive Not Opposed to Bar-
ring Asiatics, but Would
Offend No Nation

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 3—Indications were not wanting today that there is a concerted movement in Congress with the backing of President Coolidge, to re-open the whole question of Japanese exclusion from the United States. While the President was represented at the White House as favoring excluding Asiatics, it was indicated that he was continuing his effort to bring about a modification in the immigration bill, which as it stands now would abrogate the "gentlemen's agreement" between the United States and Japan.

The tack being taken by those favoring barring Japanese, but who are opposed to having Congress set aside an understanding entered into by the administrative branch of the Government with the Government of Japan is to postpone the effective date of the legislation long enough to give the Department of State an opportunity to negotiate an agreement with Japan, tightening the provisions of the "gentlemen's agreement" along exclusion lines.

House and Senate conferees on the immigration bill have held several prolonged conferences during the last few days in an effort to smooth out differences between the two branches over the measure, particularly as it applies to immigration of Asiatics.

Discussion at the executive session of the joint conference revolved around the question of whether it was in the power of the conferees to extend beyond July 1 of this year the effective date for exclusion. The House bill sets that date, but the Senate measure would have exclusion go into effect immediately.

It was reported that the consensus among committee members was that conferees possessed ample authority to fix a date for exclusion later than July 1.

There was no indication from the spokesmen for the White House on whether the President would veto the immigration bill, if it came to him with the abrogation of the "gentlemen's agreement" but it was apparent that Mr. Coolidge is dissatisfied with the action of the Senate and House in adopting the provision, which ignored the appeal of the Japanese Government for a conference to change the tacit understanding.

It was evident that the President would accept an amendment to the bill which would postpone for a period of several months the time set for making the exclusion provision effective, with a view to giving the State Department an opportunity to negotiate a new understanding with Japan, which would obviate the present embarrassing situation.

DETROIT-BOSTON ELECTRICAL SPAN

System Will Allow Interchange
of Power With Niagara

SCHENECTADY, N. Y., May 3 (AP)—Virtual completion of plans for an electrical span between Detroit and Boston, a distance of approximately 800 miles, was announced today by the Adirondack Light & Power Company. Lines of several other electrical corporations are involved.

Direct interchange of electrical energy between Niagara Falls and Boston will be made possible by construction of a 30-mile high tension line between Syracuse and Oneida, thus connecting the Niagara and New England producing fields for the first time and completing one of the longest high-tension systems in the world.

The lines of four great electrical producing corporations in the east will be utilized on 500 miles of the project between Niagara Falls and Boston, making the Niagara energy available to east and north and joining it with electrical developments in the Adirondack Mountains and New England steam plants.

Necessity of reciprocity between steam and hydroelectric development plants is said to be responsible for the present project for the interchange of power.

PACKER HIDES FIRMER

CHICAGO, May 3—Packer hides again advanced with light native cows bringing 10 cents for 100 lbs. and 12 cents for 150 lbs. Large quantities of packer hides recently purchased were for export account. Country hides are stronger in sympathy.

ZONING TO PROTECT HISTORIC SECTIONS

Boston Plan Would Check In-
trusion of Business Into
Colonial Areas

Encouragement of the neighborly use of land and buildings is said to be one of the prime motives of the proposed Boston Zoning Law, the bill for which, prepared by the City Planning Board, is to come up before the Massachusetts House of Representatives Monday for its third or final reading. Through the extensive publicity given to the question by the planning board, legislators have been supplied with authoritative information upon all phases of the question.

In addition to protecting home districts from the intrusion of factories and other commercial uses and providing for an orderly development of business and industry, the zoning plan will incidentally be an effective means of preserving many of the older residential sections and places of historical interest in Boston. A recent newspaper announcement that James M. Curley, Mayor, had requested an appropriation of \$15,000 for additional bronze tablets to mark historical spots in the city calls attention to the fact that there are many such places not listed in the guide books today and comparatively unknown.

Watchful Guardianship

Through three centuries Boston has undergone many changes. From a small settlement started by Puritan colonists from Lincolnshire, Eng., under the leadership of John Winthrop in 1630, the city has grown by filling tide flats and by annexation until it has today an area of 50 square miles with a population of 750,000—the seventh largest city in the United States.

Despite numerous changes in the building of the city, Boston probably has more pages of early American history still visible on the ground than most cities of the country. The Common is perhaps the greatest reminder of the early days. It is the best preserved of all Boston's historical sites. Although its trees have been replaced from time to time, the topography is still practically the same as when the area was purchased from William Blackstone in 1634 and set aside as the common woodlot or pasture. The march of modernism would have destroyed the Common long ago if it had not been for its watchful guardianship by many city officials.

In like manner Beacon Hill has been preserved, but not being public land, with not as much success. Business and modern building methods have made inroads on this old residential section in recent years. Charlestown's fine old Colonial houses have been almost completely engulfed by the tide of commercialism and modernism, and now only a small section on the slopes of Bunker Hill remains. The same thing is true in South Boston—only the hills have resisted the advance of business. Thus steep slopes are a more effective check on the invasion of commercial uses in residence sections than private restrictions or individual effort.

Would Remove Inharmonious

If the Boston zoning law is enacted, with the authority of the Commonwealth back of it, these old residential sections will be protected against further invasion. Inharmonious between neighbors on account of disagreements in the use of property will be removed, as the zoning regulations will treat all similarly situated districts alike, and will be in effect a leveling of the playing field. Private restrictions will no longer be necessary. Certainty and calmness will take the place of uncertainty and misapprehension in the erection of buildings, as the boundary lines of the various use and height districts will be definitely established under the zoning plan.

Thus owners that have been hesitating to carry out improvements under the present haphazard building conditions, will be assured with a comprehensive zoning law in operation that they can proceed with confidence in regard to the future. What this means to the growth and prosperity of Boston can only be hinted at. The possibilities are unlimited.

STATE GASOLINE TAX WILL YIELD \$700,000

CONCORD, N. H., May 3—New Hampshire's revenue from the 2-cent tax on gasoline will be \$700,000 for 1924, according to an estimate today by John F. Griffin, commissioner of motor vehicles. Last year the tax imposed was only 1 cent on a gallon and it was collected only for the last six months of 1923.

Mr. Griffin bases his estimate on an average of 500 gallons every day and 70,000 automobiles in the State.

HAVANA SERVICE RESUMED

Sailing of the United Fruit Company's steamship, San Jose, this afternoon for Havana, Cuba, marks resumption of the service from Boston to Havana, which was recently discontinued, owing to labor difficulties in Cuba. The steamer took a small cargo, including 1900 bags of Egyptian onions, 750 bags of potatoes, 2000 cases of condensed milk and quantities of rice, mahogany, wire and so forth. The company's steamer, Managua, is to sail from Boston next Thursday for Havana. While conditions in Havana are improving steadily, the company is as yet receiving only a limited amount of cargo, subject to its being booked in advance.

STEAMSHIP IS RENAMED

The steamship Yankton, which was recently sold at United States marshal sale, has been renamed the Winifred, and was bought for the Boston, Halifax & Newfoundland Steamship Company, owners of the vessel before a libel suit necessitated its sale. Consular work has been done on the vessel in preparation for replacing it in active service, and it will sail from Boston on Monday for Halifax and St. Johns with general cargo.

SCHOOL HEAD IS ELECTED

MANCHESTER, N. H., May 3 (Special)—Louis P. Benezet, superintendent of schools in Evansville, Ind., was last night elected superintendent at Manchester, N. H., at a salary of \$9000 a year. This is the largest salary ever paid to a public official in New Hampshire and is three times the salary of the Governor of the State and mayor of this city.

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NATIONS ATTEST INFLUENCE OF Y. W. C. A. IN THEIR PROGRESS

Extension of Efforts Urged at New York Convention—
Membership Basis Change Voted

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 3.—The rush of Western civilization into the less enlightened countries of the world and the problems for women it is both solving and raising were pictured by representative speakers last night before the eighth biennial convention of the National Young Women's Christian Association. What the organization already has achieved, and the endless possibilities each new achievement opens were the broad subjects of surveys of the work in Mexico, India and China, as well as in the newer countries of Europe.

The most useful purpose the Y. W. C. A. could serve in Europe, said Miss Charlotte Niven, general secretary of the World's Committee in London, is that of changing the lines of thought developed by the war. Some of these beliefs that most need changing, she said, were:

War is inevitable, because it is instinctive; that all we need from the economic point of view is to go back to where we all were 10 years ago; that progress depends upon rivalry between nations as it does upon a competition between the great interests of commerce; that there are great regions of national and international action and reaction which are outside the domain of the Christian religion; and that in human life and relations the example and teachings of Christ are of relative urgency; there to be accepted quite liberally, there to be accommodated to circumstances and other calls for loyalty.

Conferences Have Aided
"Nothing has been more successful in breaking down the barriers between individuals of different nationality, within the experience of the Y. W. C. A. than its international meetings and conferences," Miss Niven said.

How in Mexico the change from a few generations ago, when girls were reared only for marriage, to the present when they are seeking self-expression, a condition which has found the parents unprepared to guide their daughters, was vividly described by Miss Elena Landazuri of Mexico City. Illustrating by stories of the erratic, helpless efforts of girls of various classes to adjust themselves to the new social order, she said:

Exclusion Clause Opposed
A protest against the Japanese exclusion clause in the new immigration bill and a request that the President veto the measure were strongly approved at a business session at the Hotel Commodore yesterday.

The protests already made by the national board to the chairmen of the Senate and House immigration committees as well as its decision to co-operate with the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America in its plan for the presentation of protests and requests for the veto, were submitted to the convention and ratified.

Mrs. L. S. Drake of Newton, Mass., chairman of the committee on laws, read the statement of the national board's action together with two cables received from American Y. W. C. A. secretaries in Tokyo. The first of these urged that the convention take action against the proposed exclusion, and concluded: "Reliable American advisers believe the President's veto would help greatly." The second, which was addressed to Mrs. Frederick M. Paist of Philadelphia as chairman of the convention, said: "Can we, your representatives, tell the Christian brotherhood in the face of a blow to world fellowship which present racial discrimination inflicts? We depend on you."

Membership Change Voted
The delegates voted today to change the basis of membership in the association and to extend voting privilege to girls of creeds not previously eligible to vote.

The new qualification will enable any woman or girl to become an elector in the association who would be willing to make the following declaration: "I desire to enter the Christian fellow-

ship of the association. I will loyally endeavor to uphold the purpose in my own life and through my membership in the association." The amendment provides, however, that three-fourths of the members of the governing board of each local association have to be members of churches eligible to membership in the Federal Council of Churches of Christ in America. Any elector can be selected as one of the remaining fourth. The amendment must be passed upon by the next convention before going into effect.

Boston Association Officer Advocates Membership Change

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK, May 3.—Speaking on behalf of the Boston delegation at yesterday's session of the Young Women's Christian Association, Mrs. William H. Robey Jr., first vice-chairman of the Boston association, urged acceptance of the proposed change in membership basis on the plea that present denominational restrictions have necessarily narrowed the activities of the organization. Mrs. Robey's remarks were in accord with her attitude four years ago in making the initial suggestion at the Cleveland convention and express the opinion of the Boston association and its chairman, Mrs. John Livingston Grandin.

The proposed change, which brought about the most vital discussion of the convention, would fix an alternate basis of membership. Instead of admitting only members of the Protestant evangelical churches as has been the case, it provides a personal pledge of loyalty which would admit members from other churches, in branches where the restriction has hampered the work of the Y. W. C. A.

Mrs. Robey's plea was that as long as present tests of church membership vary widely and admit those who have different interpretations of Christianity, the Y. W. C. A. might well profit by a similar step forward and predicted a vast harmonious fellowship as a result. In advocating the change, she firmly upheld the integrity of the Boston and New England associations because of the sympathetic attention which they had given to studying not only local but national aspects of the question. She said:

While local conditions were the original spring of action in asking for an alternate basis of membership, and while local conditions must remain an important factor in our thinking, not only Boston, but all the New England associations during the past four years have given close and sympathetic attention to every aspect of the question as it exists in various sections of the country, and have fully recognized that it is an issue of national-wide consequence.

In urging the wisdom of an alternate basis of membership, we are neither asking nor desiring the admission of any specific denomination, group or individual not already eligible. No section of the country could be more eager than New England for the unity of the association movement, more intent upon maintaining loyalty to its great central purpose, nor more conscious of the necessity of working in the closest harmony with the churches. But right there comes one important stumbling block.

The federations of churches throughout the east, federations inspired and fostered by the Federal

Council have nevertheless built their own membership on a basis other than that of the Federal Council so that we face a situation anomalous and to many seemingly unjust. The Y. W. C. A. organizations are placed in the position of debaring as electors many that are taken into full fellowship by their local federations of churches and of being out of harmony with the policy of the body to which they are most closely allied. Does it not seem as though in holding allegiance to our churches, the churches of everyone represented here, we might safely be guided by the alignment they have deemed wise to follow.

Union or community churches which are becoming more numerous throughout the land, where all gradations of faith work and worship together, are not yet recognized by the Federal Council and its members are therefore deprived of full recognition by the Y. W. C. A. according to our present restrictions. Who shall say whether the loss to them or to the association is the greater?

On the other hand, in these days when the tests of church membership vary so widely within the same denomination, when men and women are admitted to full communion whose interpretations of the religion of Jesus Christ fail to coincide on many points surely such a test of personal belief as that presented by the commission would be a mitzvah of faith in associations using the personal pledge, would unite into one harmonious fellowship those women who would subscribe to the same name of denomination. We believe it would result in a searching of hearts, as scrutiny of one's professed creeds. We believe that new spiritual forces would rise out of this and that the current of spiritual life would be revitalized.

We believe that the vision of God enters human life in different ways, that religious faith is a spiritual experience, not only a matter of denominational affiliation, and that conformity may not necessarily secure consecration by the candidate herself.

ELECTED TO BAVARIAN POST
Prof. E. C. Wilm of the Boston University College of Liberal Arts department of philosophy has been elected a trustee of the Akademie der Wissenschaften, an international school of philosophy at Erlangen, Bavaria. Dr. Wilm is also secretary of the institution for the United States. The board of trustees is composed of scholars from every important country in the world. Dr. Wilm starts for Europe June 3, to join his family at Leipzig, June 15. They will go to Vienna, and thence to France, for a prolonged stay.

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**CHEMISTRY TOPIC OF
TEACHERS' MEETING**

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., May 3 (Special).—The New England Association of Chemistry Teachers and the Connecticut Valley section of the American Chemical Society are holding meetings at Mount Holyoke College today.

This morning Prof. A. J. Hopkins of Amherst College addressed the delegates of the Association of Chemistry Teachers on the subject, "Egypt, the Land of the Alchemist," and Dr. James Kendall, professor of chemistry at Columbia University, will speak at the afternoon session on "The Abuse of Water by Teachers of Chemistry."

This evening, Colonel Bogert of Columbia will address the chemical society on "Science and Art in the Perfume Industry."

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LOS ANGELES BARS SLAYING SEA GULLS

Waterfowl Held Non-Carriers of
So-Called "Epizootic of Foot-
and-Mouth Disease"

By a Staff Correspondent

LOS ANGELES, Calif., May 3.—Decrying the hysteria which has led to the slaying of harmless animals and birds, on the alleged "epizootic of foot and mouth disease," the Humane Animal Commission, a department of the Los Angeles city government, yesterday issued the following statement protesting the destroying of sea fowl:

The commission wishes to state that it is decidedly opposed to such a measure as, according to the fish and game commission, sea gulls and other salt water birds are not carriers of the disease.

Sea gulls are natural scavengers for the beaches and necessary to the health of the community. It would be a calamity to kill them. The commission feels there is too much hysteria regarding the disease, and asks that it be made known to the public that sea gulls are not carriers of the foot and mouth disease.

Although the general destroying of animals of any sort has never been made legal under the emergency quarantine laws passed by the various counties of southern California in fighting the so-called epizootic, the suggestion that certain birds and animals have been "carriers" of the malady has resulted in some citizens shooting them on sight, and the statement of the commission is expected to prevent this fate befalling the waterfowl in Los Angeles Harbor.

Outbreak in West Linked With Epizootic in England

Linking the panic aroused by public health officials in California in connection with the alleged epizootic of "foot and mouth disease" with a similar outbreak in England, Henry D. Nunn, director and general counsel of the Medical Liberty League Inc., in a statement for The Christian Science Monitor declares that now is the time for an outraged public to rise and "epidate the entire theory and practice of disease prevention by disease inoculation." Mr. Nunn says:

The disastrous effect upon the business interests of California of the panic created by public health officials

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Blacks are favored, and these were recently marked at 2.95 to 3.45. Today's price for Rich Black Satin Crepe, Rich Black Satin Charmeuse, Rich Black Canton Crepes, Rich Black Soft Satin, 39 to 40 in., Very Special 2.65

Our 40-in. Crinkled Crepes sold elsewhere from 2.85 up are offered here in the Sport Colors—Lanvin Green, Coolidge Rust, Navy, Copen, Cocoa, Gray and Black at 2.45

40-in. All Silk Flat Crepe, Canton Crepe, Crepe de Chines; former prices 2.65 to 2.95; in the 1.95 new colors, exceptional for

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EXHIBIT OF W. C. T. U. ATTRACTS ATTENTION

One of the significant features of the Home Beautiful Exposition is the interest attracted by the booth of the Massachusetts Woman's Christian Temperance Union. Young men and women, particularly, are interested in it, although both older and younger folk are among those who are stopping constantly to look at the pictures, read the messages and statements displayed on the walls of the booth, to receive the literature for which there is great demand, or to ask serious questions. It is noteworthy that the literature given out is kept and evidently read, for seldom is a leaf of it picked up from among the papers on the floor.

The booth is prettily trimmed with flowers, and an interesting exhibit is a globe girdled by a white ribbon, indicating that the work of the W. C. T. U. encircles the world. Soldiers, sailors and marines are on duty at the booth, serving the cause of prohibition and presenting the work of the union in caring for men in service. Its Americanization work is represented from time to time by groups of new Americans.

The investigation to which I refer was jointly conducted under the auspices of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the Agricultural Department and of the Public Health Service. The Public Health Service was represented in the investigation by no less a person than Dr. Milton J. Rosenau, now of the Harvard Medical School, but the head of the United States Hygienic Laboratory. Dr. Rosenau is a prominent advocate of vaccination, yet he signed the report published as Circular 147 of the United States Department of Agriculture which set forth that the outbreak of 1903 which caused a loss of \$9,000,000 in destroyed cattle, originated in calves which had first been used for the propagation of vaccine virus from an imported strain contaminated with foot-and-mouth disease, and which had then been dispersed through the usual course of business through the Detroit stock yards.

Not only did the investigators of the 1908 epidemic attribute that epidemic to contaminated vaccine virus, but they said that the outbreak of 1902 was no doubt due to the same cause. Thus by the misguided efforts of our public health officials to guard against smallpox which has, according to all authorities, ceased to be an important cause of death in this country at least, we not only must have our children inoculated with disease products, of doubtful origin, but we periodically see these outbreaks among the cattle, for which our public officials have no better remedy than wholesale and indiscriminate slaughter.

It certainly seems surprising, in view of the many evidences of the failure of official theories of disease prevention to work out in practice, that the public does not repudiate the entire theory and practice of disease prevention by disease inoculation.

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HOOP RACE GIVES WELLESLEY THRILL

Nashua Student Wins Exciting Contest—Guests Attend College May Party

WELLESLEY, Mass., May 3.—Miss Catherine Paul of Nashua, N. H., won the senior May Day hoop race today. Far ahead of 200 of her classmates, who raced down Tower Court Hill, Miss Paul bounded to victory past Founders' Hall to the chapel, where she sent her hoop across the finish line. Among the hoops rolled today were those once guided by Edith J. Tufts, the dean, and Mary Fraser Smith, registrar.

March to Chapel

After hoop rolling came the formal march to chapel to the tune of the senior marching song which was written by Elizabeth Luce of New York City and May de Forest of Plainfield, N. J. The seniors formed in double rows down the chapel steps, while between the rows came the freshmen, sophomores, and juniors, all dressed in white.

The formation of the senior numerals on Tower Court Hill by the sophomores followed immediately after chapel. The numerals were particularly effective this year for the sophomores made first the numerals themselves, their red capes showing the senior color. Then, changing their formation, there appeared a W in a large diamond. During the change the ingenious had reversed their capes so that instead of red, they wore the Wellesley blue. A song from the sophomores and a reply from the seniors, and it was time for classes. According to tradition none may cut on the college May Day.

The crowning of the May Queen on Tower Court Green came at 2:30 p. m. Those who were to take part in the dancing wore Elizabethan costumes, and the rest of the college discarded flannel dresses and sweaters and skirts to dress as children. With their short hair it was difficult to distinguish many of them from the real children who played on the green as guests.

The Queen of the May was Miss Mary Bostwick of Bronxville, N. Y., freshman president. The crown was presented to her by Joy Scheidenhelm of Wilmette, Ill., senior president, costumed as the Prince.

Pretty Maypole Dance

The ceremony was more elaborate than in past years. It included solo dancing by two freshmen, Ernestine Fantl of New York City and Eleanor Moak of Brooklyn, N. Y., as well as Maypole dancing in which 14 took part. Seven were dressed as boys. They were Anne Katherine Rogers of Hancock, N. Y.; Alice Comins of Springfield, Mass.; Ethel Henderson of Kansas City, Mo.; Mary Goodale of Wakefield, Mass.; Dorothy Beaton of Brockton, Mass.; Elsie Siff of Far Rockaway, N. Y.; and Ruth Poljanec of Los Angeles, Calif. The girls were Helen Tunes of New York City, Anna Strong of Buffalo, N. Y.; Dorothy Bolles of Atlantic City, N. J.; Winifred Babb, Milwaukee, Wis.; Beatrice Kenny, Newark, N. J.; Virginia Lyon, Baltimore, Md.; Helen Jones, Columbus, O.

Other dancers, who were arranged as frogs, were Mary Ladd of Bar Harbor, Me.; Justine Smith of Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.; Sarita Fajardo, Upper Montclair, N. J.; Margaret Kiddie, Montclair, N. J.; and Frances Baume of Newark, N. Y. Harriette Charles of Riverside, Ill., was in charge of the May Day Committee, and her aides were Charlotte Lindeman, Milwaukee, Wis., who managed the dancing; Marian Price of Dallas, Tex., who was in charge of costumes; Marie Naber of Washburn, Ind., of properties, and Agnes Squier of Winchester, Mass., of music.

Tonight the juniors marched to the chapel steps singing their new marching song, which has not yet been made public. Then follows the announcement of their senior president and vice-president, as well as their honorary members, one of whom will be a member of the Wellesley faculty, and the other some friend of the college. The day will end with informal "at homes" to the sophomores and juniors at three of the society houses, the Agora, Tau Zeta Epsilon and Zeta Alpha.

THREE ENTRIES IN POETRY CONTEST

Vassar, Yale, and Mt. Holyoke Are to Take Part

SOUTH HADLEY, Mass., May 3 (Special).—A unique poetry contest in which undergraduate poets from Vassar, Yale and Mount Holyoke are to meet and read their poems will take place at Mount Holyoke College this evening.

The poets who have been chosen to represent these three colleges will compete for the Irene Glascock Memorial Poetry Prize of \$50, established last year by Col. Hugh G. Glascock of Culver Academy, Ind., father of Irene Glascock, a graduate of Mount Holyoke who had shown great promise as a poet, and the Mount Holyoke News, of which Miss Glascock was editor-in-chief during her senior year.

Miss Martha Keller, the Vassar representative, is editor-in-chief of Vassar's literary magazine and won second place in the undergraduate verse competition of the Poetry Society of America last year. William E. Troy Jr., '25, is to represent Yale. He was appointed by the editorial board of the Yale Literary Magazine.

The English department of Mount Holyoke has chosen Miss Roberta T. Swartz '25 of Brooklyn, N. Y., to represent the college. Miss Swartz was the winner of the \$100 prize awarded in April, 1923, by the Southern Methodist University of Dallas, Tex., for the best verse written by an undergraduate, the contest being open to all undergraduates in American universities and colleges.

Fannie Stearns Davis, Robert Frost, and Dr. John Livingston Lowes, professor of English at Harvard University, and a well-known authority on verse technique, will act as judges.

Students Enjoying Play Day at Wellesley



These Seniors Are Not Running for Classes. They Are Racing the Traditional May Day Hoops Down Tower Court Hill, a Wellesley Tradition.

MAINE ATTORNEYS ARE FOUND GUILTY

Former County Official Convicted on Conspiracy to Defeat Dry Law Charge

HOULTON, Me., May 3.—Willard S. Lewin and former County Attorney Herschel Shaw, who were found guilty of conspiracy to defeat the operation of the state liquor statutes by a jury which reported last night after being out 2½ hours, were at liberty on \$5000 bail today.

Bail was given from day to day, pending sentence which will be imposed at the end of the present term of the Aroostook County Supreme Court, probably the latter part of next week.

Lewin, with Edmund W. Grant, former sheriff of Aroostook County, was recently convicted in federal court of conspiracy to violate the national prohibition law. Grant has been taken to Atlanta prison, where he has been sentenced to serve two years. Lewin is awaiting decision on an appeal to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals from the Federal Court decision.

Shaw and Lewin were indicted last Saturday with Grant and Louis Hagbas, who turned state's evidence. Charles E. Calvin, former liquor dealer and star witness at the earlier trial, Guy E. Crosby, former deputy sheriff, William Smith, Chip Powell and Richard S. Vereker, granted immunity in the Federal trial, were indicted at the same time.

Evidence similar to that in the first case was presented. George Ritchie, Caribou druggist, testified that former County Attorney Shaw had told him that the liquor business in the county was to be placed on a business basis. He said he was told by Lewin that protection would cost him \$225 a month.

Hagbas, a restaurant keeper at Fort Kent on the Canadian border, said he sold liquor by the drink, bottle and case while under "protection" of the county attorney and the sheriff, from January until May, 1923, through an arrangement which, he asserted, he had made in the previous November with Shaw and Lewin. He said that the price was fixed at \$225 a month.

Hagbas told of cashing a check for \$200 after being identified by Shaw, and of taking it to the jail office where, he said, Grant and Shaw divided the money. Hagbas informed the court upon cross-examination, that he was informed in advance of raids by Crosby.

A general denial of the charges was entered by the defense. Lewin said that he had never accepted money illegally and that he had called Ritchie and Hagbas to his office to warn them to get out of the liquor business.

BOY SCOUT RALLY HELD AT BROOKLINE

Knot-tying, signaling, bugling, fire-making without matches, and equipment races were included in the Brookline Boy Scout rally held this afternoon at the Dean Road playground. W. G. Hawley, P. Tracy Hubbard, and Maj. S. C. Godfrey, assistant deputy commissioner of Brookline, were in charge. Participating troops and scoutmasters were:

- Troop 2. Howard B. Oborn.
- 3. Charles Henry Curry, Jr.
- 4. Robert H. Schacht, Jr.
- 5. Howard W. Porter.
- 6. James A. Blake.
- 7. Edward Sharp, Jr.
- 8. Frank M. Andrews.
- 9. Graves, Jr.
- 10. Walter J. Prendergast.
- 11. William Leroy MacGowan.
- 12. Charles H. Kip.
- 13. C. T. Rice.
- 14. Judges and Officials: George W. Lovejoy, Dr. E. C. Dow, Lieut. Edmond H. Levy, Lieut. David A. D. Ogden, Lieut. Clarence L. Adcock, Col. Roger Merrill, Dr. Thomas H. Goethals, Sherman Hill, Dr. J. E. Vance, Sergt. W. J. M. Manning, War. Officer J. T. McAniff.

"ROSE DAY" OBSERVANCE

More than 500 members of girls' clubs and college girls selling roses in public places, a band concert on Boston Common, and addresses by state and city officials, were features of "Rose Day" celebrations in Boston today. The little pink flowers were sold to aid war veterans and the campaign is being managed by the service committee of the Army and Navy Club.

KNIGHTS TO CELEBRATE

BRATTLEBORO, Vt., May 3 (Special).—Plans are already under way for the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the institution of the Knights Templar Grand Commandery of Vermont. A program of wide scope is being planned for the observances which will take place on June 24 at Middlebury.

H. W. LOWRY GOES TO WALTHAM WALTHAM, Mass., May 3.—Harry W. Lowry, head of Lexington schools, has been elected superintendent of schools of Waltham by the School Committee. Salary was fixed at \$4500. Arthur N. Burke, submaster of the high school, was appointed principal.

BOSTON'S FIRST MUSIC WEEK TO BE LAUNCHED BY CHURCHES

(Continued from Page 1)

ringing of the chimes in the churches at 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The chimes of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, will be rung in accordance with an especial request from the Boston Music Week committee. The following hymns selected from the Christian Science Hymnal will be played:

- 192—Oh, the Chiming Bells of Time!
- 178—Saw Ye, My Saviour?
- 147—The Morning Light Is Breaking.
- 50—Whatever Dims Thy Sense of Truth
- 234—Holy Bible! Book Divine!
- 201—Sun of Our Life, Thy Quick'ning Ray.
- 173—Be Firm and Be Faithful.
- 111—From the Table Now Retiring.
- 182—I Need Thee Every Hour.
- 185—Blest Christmas Morn.

Programs for "Listeners-In"

An exceptional program is in store for radio listeners Monday night, when the opening Pops Concert at Symphony Hall will be sent out from Station WNAC, the Shepard Stores, Boston, on 278 meters. With an orchestra led by Agide Jacchia and composed of musicians identified with the Boston Symphony Orchestra, and with consistently excellent programs, it seems certain that some of the more powerful stations will find it worth their while to obtain land-line connections for this spring series of concerts and give them to the Nation at large.

The part that wireless will play can hardly be overestimated, since by this means more than any other, the results of Boston Music Week will be made known to the rest of the Nation. Station WNAC, the Shepard Stores, has arranged special programs for each day, to be given at 9:15 a. m., when the Shepard Chorus will sing, and at 12:30 p. m., except Saturday, at which hour an organ recital will be broadcast from the Cathedral Church of St. Paul.

The colleges in and about Boston are co-operating with civic and music groups in making Music Week one of widespread appeal. At Harvard the School of Music will have open house throughout the week, and the public is invited to share in class room instruction and to have recourse to its extensive music library. Boston University will begin its classes on Monday morning with music, while both Harvard and Boston University plan elaborate musical events for later in the week.

Under the auspices of the New England Conservatory of Music, a lecture on "Chopin," illustrated by pianoforte music, will be given by Stuart Mason at Jordan Hall at 1 o'clock Monday afternoon. At 3:30 on the same afternoon Mr. Mason will lecture in the Lecture Hall of the Boston Public Library on "How Music Came to Be As It Is."

Approximately 100 organizations, including colleges, schools of music, orchestras, choral societies, and civic clubs, as well as many individuals prominent in art, politics and business, are working actively for the success of Music Week. The occasion is to have official dignity by reason of proclamations issued by Governor Cox, Mr. Curley, and Frank G. Allen, president of the Massachusetts Senate, general chairman of the Boston Music Week committee. Prominent churchmen also have lent their cooperation. The executive committee in charge of the event is headed by Mrs. William A. Fisher and comprises, in addition, the following members:

- W. Irving Bullard, Mrs. Walter Burns, Miss Lotta Clark, Mrs. Arthur H. Davison, Henry L. Gideon, Courtenay Guild, the Rev. Earl E. Harper, John Herman Loud, Prof. John P. Marshall, Mrs. Henry L. Mason, W. D. Merrill, J. Philip O'Connell, John A. O'Shea, W. Deane Preston Jr., Mrs. Mary G. Read, Mrs. Alfred Rowan, Prof. H. Augustine Smith, Frank Palmer, Spear, Mrs. Eva Whitling, White, Mrs. Robert A. Woods.

Complete Programs

Following is the complete program of events for tomorrow and Monday:

SUNDAY, MAY 4

Morning

Special sermons, special music, and organ recitals in many churches.

Afternoon

12 m.-2 p. m.—Band concert, Parkman band stand on Boston Common, by 150 members of the musicians union, under W. Barrington Sargent.

2:30 p. m.—Opening exercises at Tremont Temple with brief addresses by Governor Cox, Mayor Curley, Hon. Frank G. Allen, president of the State Senate and general chairman of Boston Music Week Committee, John P. Marshall, professor of Boston University, music chairman, and Mrs. William A. Fisher, executive chairman. Invocation by the Rev. Ernest G. Guthrie, Prof. H. Augustine Smith, song leader, Mr. Rice, organist.

3:00 p. m.—Ringing of chimes and bells.

3:30 p. m.—Concert by People's Symphony Orchestra at Tremont Temple under Emil Mollenhauer.

Soloists, Miss Lucy Van de Mark, soprano, and Ralph Smalley, cellist.

4:00 p. m.—Concert at the South End Municipal Building. Louise Burt, contralto, Otto Albright, baritone, George E. Brown, cellist. Arranged by Mrs. R. A. Woods, Miss M. Buckner.

4:00 p. m.—Choral concert by 100 voices at the Medford Club house by the Medford Women's Club, under

Soloist at Music Festival



MISS LUCY VAN DE MARK Who Will Sing at Opening of Music Week in Tremont Temple

the auspices of Arthur R. Reeve. Soloists—Miss Marjorie Moody, soprano, Mr. Herbert Wellington Smith, baritone, and Miss Hope Wright, violinist. Mrs. William J. Rolly, accompanist.

4:30 p. m.—Organ recital at Trinity Church, Copley Square, by Mr. Francis W. Spow, organist.

Monday, May 5

Division of Music—(Open Classes all Week)

9-10 a. m.—Counterpoint Course—Mr. Ballantine.

10-11 a. m.—Orchestration—Mr. Hill.

11-12 a. m.—Choral Music—Mr. Davison.

12-1—History of Music—Mr. Hill.

All teachers and guests of Music Week invited to attend.

A. m.—Boston University School of Religious Education, Prof. H. Augustine Smith, director of Fine Arts in Religion—Trumpets will sound signal for all classes, to begin singing simultaneously. All classes opened with a five-minute singing of songs and hymns by Boston composers, poets and translators.

12:30-1:30 p. m.—Band concert on Common and community singing.

12:30 p. m.—St. Paul's Cathedral—Organ recital by Lawrence Copeland, assistant organist in cathedral.

1 p. m.—New England Conservatory—Lecture in Jordan Hall by Stuart Mason, on "Chopin," illustrated by pianoforte music.

2:30 p. m.—Lecture in Lecture Hall of Boston Public Library, by Mr. Stuart Mason on "How Music Came to Be As It Is."

5 p. m.—Organ recital by R. L. Wingate, college organist, in Goddard Chapel—Tufts College.

5 p. m.—Old Colony Band Concert on the Common.

6-8 p. m.—Y. M. C. A. concert by augmented Y. M. C. A. Orchestra in lobby.

7 p. m.—Bridgewater State Farm concert by soloists of St. Paul's Cathedral under Mr. Arthur Phelps, director.

Frank Bagdasarian, counter tenor; James Montgomery, tenor; Frank Deering, tenor; John Campbell, bass; Phoebe Davison, soprano, and Louise Sara, violinist.

8 p. m.—Concert by pupils of the Edison Institute, at the Boston Y. M. C. A. Edison Choral Club, quartet, pianoforte solo, and piano four-hand group.

8 p. m.—Footlight Orchestra in the Public Library Lecture Room. Under direction of Mr. Thompson Stone.

8 p. m.—Concert by the Dorchester Woman's Club, Dorchester, under the direction of Mr. Henry Souvaine, composer, consisting of romantic and classical piano music, including a group of his own compositions.

8 p. m.—Violin and piano recital by the Misses McCarthy, under direction of Mr. Willis Hutchins, Recital Hall, Pierce Buildings.

8-8:30 p. m.—Concerts and choral programs by Jewish organizations in various parts of Boston.

Daily Musical Events

The following events will take place each day from Monday to Saturday, inclusive:

9 a. m.—3:30 p. m.—Open house at Harvard Music Department.

PLAN OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION URGED

Hartford Council of Churches for School Work

HARTFORD, Conn., May 3 (Special).—Plans for the religious education of Hartford's public school pupils, interdenominational in scope and subject to the approval of the board of education were endorsed at the annual meeting of the Hartford Council of Churches last night.

The council voted to commend to the board of education a proposed resolution submitted by Rev. William T. Hooper to the April session of the board of education which would provide the basis for co-operation between the board of education and the religious bodies of the community in the matter of religious education of school children.

As another step toward the development of religious education in the city, the delegates approved the recommendations of the Hartford Community School for Leadership Training that a Hartford council of religious education be formed by representatives from churches, church schools and religious agencies to be a unit of the Hartford Council of Churches and to be promoted and financed through adjustment between the Hartford Council of Churches and the Hartford County Sunday School Association.

Previous to the meeting of the Hartford Council of Churches, the annual institute of the Hartford County Sunday School Association was held. Dr. Hugh S. Magill, general secretary of the International Council of Religious Education, outlined the subject of religious education from a national standpoint.

Business Women's Leader

Acting President of Massachusetts Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs



MISS FRANCES W. DALRYMPLE Acting President of Massachusetts Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs

BUSINESS WOMEN DISCUSS PROBLEMS

Massachusetts Federation of Clubs Holds Annual Convention in Worcester

WORCESTER, Mass., May 3 (Special).—Business and professional women from all over Massachusetts are gathering here today for the third annual convention of the Massachusetts Federation of Business and Professional Clubs, which opens this afternoon at "Elmcrest," the home of the Worcester club.

The 200 delegates and visitors constitute the largest gathering the federation has held. The national president, Miss Adella Prichard of Portland, Ore., is a guest of honor. Miss Frances W. Dalrymple of Boston, acting president of the state federation, is the presiding officer.

Organized for the purpose of advancing the interest of business and professional women along various lines the afternoon session will be given over to discussion of standards, education, legislation, cooperation and business connected with the organization. A reception to Miss Prichard at the Hotel Bancroft, will be followed by a banquet at which Mrs. Anne Blair, national vice-president, of Springfield, Mass., will be toastmaster. The talk of the evening is to be given by Dr. Katherine M. H. Blackford, vocational counselor of New York City, who is to speak on "The Right Job."

Miss Mary Arlette Penney, president of the Maine Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs, is to speak this afternoon, telling of plans for the national convention to be held in Portland, Me., in 1925, which it is expected 2500 women will attend. The convention will be made a New England affair, Massachusetts taking prominent part.

Mrs. Carrie Jacobs Bond of Hollywood, Calif., author of "The Perfect Day," has written "The Golden Key," which has been accepted as the official song of the national federation. While not yet off the press, a manuscript copy sent on by Mrs. Bond makes it possible for the club to sing it today. A prize for the best rendition of the song by the glee clubs will be awarded at the national convention this year in West Baden, Ind.

The Massachusetts federation is one of the newer state organizations. The organizations are much stronger in the middle and far west than in the east. Miss Prichard says, women having ventured into more active participation in the work of the world in the western part of the United States than in the eastern.

Miss Prichard is looked upon as a fine type of the self-made modern business woman. First, at the task of kitchen maid, then, at a meat market, she progressed to the telephone switchboard and then to high executive office in an electric company, and lately has been called to organize a women's department in a Portland, Ore., bank.

Officers nominated for election today are: Mrs. Anne Blair of Springfield, pres.; Miss Frances W. Dalrymple, Boston, vice-president; Miss Bessie J. Smith, Boston, recording secretary; Miss C. Melissa Tasker, New Bedford, corresponding secretary; Miss Lydia M. Chace, New Bedford, treasurer; Miss Mabel D. Paine, Miss Emily Maxwell, and Miss Evelyn H. Child, all of Boston, to the board of directors.

HIGHER COTTON CLOTH TARIFF IS ADVOCATED

FALL RIVER, Mass., May 3 (Special).—The Central Labor Union has adopted a resolution urging President Coolidge to increase the tariff on cotton cloth imports from Europe. The union expresses the belief that the duty on cotton cloth is "ridiculously low," and feels that until a revision is made, there is little opportunity for improvement of conditions in New England mills.

Copies of the resolution have been forwarded to Senators Lodge and Walsh of Massachusetts, and to Representative Greene. The Central Labor Union will also request the municipal government to adopt similar resolutions, and forward them to Washington.

"AMERICA ONLY" IDEA ATTACKED BY BISHOP

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 3 (Special).—Warning against an "America only" sentiment that he found to be gaining ground over "America first," Dr. H. Lester Smith, Methodist Episcopal bishop of India, addressing the Rotary Club at its luncheon meeting yesterday, declared that such a sentiment is unworthy of this great country, and that the Nation must take its rightful place in world affairs, or else "there will come upon our society a spirit of selfishness devastating in its effects." More than 70 visiting Rotarians who were attending the Methodist conference were in attendance, and all through the month the weekly luncheon meetings will assume an enlarged scope, some prominent visitor as the chief speaker.

VACCINATION ISSUE IS STILL UNSETTLED

Hartford School Board Virtually Gives Determination to Health Official

HARTFORD, Conn., May 3 (Special).—Whether Mrs. C. Y. Brown will be granted permission to allow her children to attend the public schools here without vaccination will be virtually decided by the superintendent of health, Dr. C. P. Botsford.

A decision to allow Mrs. Brown to offer her three children to the health superintendent or any other physician he may select for examination, was reached at a special hearing of the board of education yesterday. It was said that the board, under whose jurisdiction the case is being decided, will act according to the report of Dr. Botsford or of his appointee.

Mrs. Brown with her representative, Paul J. Ziglatski, president of the Connecticut Medical Liberty League Inc., appeared at the hearing yesterday. Mrs. Brown told the board that she had submitted statements from four physicians who all agreed that vaccination would be detrimental to the health of her children. In spite of this, she declared, they had been consistently refused admission to the school.

Calling attention to the conflict of two distinct laws of the State, one governing compulsory vaccination except in cases where reputable physicians gave certificates of exemption and the other having to do with school attendance, Mr. Ziglatski declared that Mrs. Brown was only exercising her right of choice in obeying the law of compulsory school attendance.

He pointed out that as Mrs. Brown was the mother and legal guardian of her children, she was within her legal rights, as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States in opposing enforced vaccination. The school health officer had ruled arbitrarily in this case, Mr. Ziglatski asserted, and notwithstanding this, it seemed incumbent upon the education board to furnish recommendations for the complainant.

Mr. Ziglatski cited a similar case in Illinois where the Supreme Court had upheld the parents who opposed vaccination and had allowed the children to attend school.

WOMEN ADVISED TO USE THE VOTE

Lieut.-Gov. Fuller Speaks at Regional Conference

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., May 3 (Special).—A more general observance of their voting franchise was urged upon men and women of Massachusetts by Lieut.-Gov. Alvan T. Fuller in an address at a regional conference of Republican women here yesterday. Anticipating the nomination of Calvin Coolidge, he said:

It is a long time since Massachusetts voters have had an opportunity to vote for a Massachusetts man for President. They now have an opportunity to honor one who is already filling the office with credit to himself and to the Commonwealth. This promises to bring out an unequalled vote in the State at the coming election. This should be true of women as well as men, for we cannot have a good government unless for the people unless all the people do their duty and share in its responsibilities.

Mrs. James B. Tillinghast, executive chairman of the women's division of the Republican State Committee, said:

Calvin Coolidge is the ablest, safest, sanest and most efficient man we have in this country today, and I predict that he will be elected by a large majority.

Mrs. Henry W. Peabody, chairman of the Women's National Committee on Law Enforcement, put forth a strong plea to women to exert their power for the support of prohibition. Robert Lincoln O'Brien spoke in behalf of constructive citizenship. Miss Mary Driscoll, vice-president of the International Policewomen's Association, counseled a careful selection of candidates in the interest of a square deal to women. Mrs. Frank Roe Batchelder of Worcester spoke in the interest of the child labor amendment and Mrs. John H. Sherburne told of the work of the state Department of Public Welfare.

MUSIC Another Polish Pianist

Miss Fela Rybier, a young pianist from Poland, presented the following program at a square dance at Boston recital in Feltner Hall last night:

Toccata, and Fugue, D minor, Bach-Tausig; Pastorale and Capriccio, Scarlatti-Tausig; Scenes from Childhood, Schumann; Elegie, Rachmaninoff; Nocturne (for the left hand alone), Scriabin; Three Polish Dances Op. 37, L. Rosycki; Fantasy, Chopin; and a study in C sharp minor, Chopin; Spanish Rhapsody, Liszt.

Schumann's suite of childhood does not make less pleasurable listening on account of its simplicity of mood and manner. The pianist who foresees the grander Schumann in favor of these intimate and naive melodies shows artistic integrity. Last night this music became the placid interlude between Bach's thundering fugue and the rip and roar of Liszt, and of other music from Poland and Russia.

This latter style seemed to find a more reverberant response in Miss Rybier, and likewise her audience rose to it. Into the Tausig-laden fugue, and the Polish dances, the broader episodes of Chopin's fantasy, and Liszt's not particularly Spanish rhapsody, she charged with a zest, giving them plentiful clangor and fire. She emerged triumphant.

It is therefore by no means surprising that Rosycki's dances, dashing, brilliant, pianistic, sufficiently "different," and wholly acceptable for any piano recital program, found a fine interpreter in Miss Rybier. They became, in a way, the feature of the evening.

WILLIAMS OFFICIAL ELECTED

WILLIAMSTOWN, Mass., May 3 (Special).—Alfred Graham Baldwin '25 of Amityville, L. I., has been elected president of the Williams College Christian Association for the coming year. An election to this office is considered on the campus as one of the greatest honors an undergraduate at Williams can receive, and is made by the entire college body voting on a list of nominees recommended by the present officers.

N. Y. ZOOLOGISTS DECRY CROW 'RAID'

Association Warns of Menace to
All Bird Life in Resultant
'Indiscriminate Shooting'

Condemnation of the "crow-shooting contest," sponsored by the E. I. du Pont de Nemours Powder Company, Inc., Wilmington, Del., by the executive committee of the New York Zoological Society is among the latest protests received by the Massachusetts Audubon Society, according to Winthrop Packard, secretary of the society. The resolution, which is only one of many received by the Audubon Society in answer to its own vigorous condemnation of the crow slaughter, reads as follows:

Resolved, That the New York Zoological Society protest against the proposed "crow shooting contest," advertised by the sporting powder division of E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., on the ground that such a contest would bring into the woods during the spring season a large number of irresponsible gunners and would inevitably result in the destruction of wild life other than crows.

Further Resolved, That the New York Zoological Society protests against this proposed "crow shooting contest" on the ground that indiscriminate shooting of this character is highly undesirable.

Referring to a recent pamphlet entitled, "The Truth About the Crow," put out by the du Pont Company in defense of its crow-shooting contest, Mr. Packard made reference to one point. He said:

The question is asked in the pamphlet, referring to the "sportsmen of the country," if they are not "entitled to a voice in the destiny of the game that they have very largely created and very largely support?"

The assumption that sportsmen of the United States have "created" the game is very largely typical of the general tenor of the company's defense. Can they continue their "contest," in view of the fact that high ornithological authorities, the experts of the United States Biological Survey are agreed that the common crow ordinarily does more good than harm, and that prices offered to get people into the woods shooting in the spring, must result in many cases in indiscriminate slaughter among nesting birds and song birds, and in harm and disturbance just when the birds need all possible protection?

Crow "Raid" in North Dakota Proves of Short Duration

BISMARCK, N. D., May 3 (Special).—The international crow hunt organized by the Du Pont powder concern apparently has been of short duration in North Dakota. Although organized "stunts" were started in many parts of the State a few weeks ago, few are continuing.

Barney Maurek, state game warden, who came here to induce the local crow-hunting organization to suspend its activities to participate in a state-wide organized hunt, thus far has been unsuccessful in enlisting them. "It looks like the thing has all blown up here," said Mr. Maurek.

LOUISVILLE SHRINE CORNERSTONE LAID

Kosair Temple's Mosque to Cost
\$1,000,000

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 3 (Special).—Hundreds of Kentucky Shriners and members of other Masonic bodies with potentates of Shrine Temples in other parts of the United States, participated today in a corner stone laying for Kosair Temple's \$1,000,000 mosque.

Kosair's new mosque, a huge affair, will include an auditorium seating 6000 persons, 155 hotel rooms for members of the fraternity, a dining room and cafeteria, lodge rooms, ballrooms and offices for the divan. It is hoped to hold the 1924 Grand Lodge of Kentucky in this temple, and the dedication ceremonial on Thanksgiving Day.

The corner stone was laid by A. E. Orton of Dawson Springs, Grand Master of Kentucky Masons; and Mayor Huston Quin and Judge James P. Gregory, the latter a Past Potentate of Kosair, delivered addresses. Representatives of various Masonic-bodies in the city and State acted as escort for the Grand Master.

Leo G. Zinsmeister, illustrious Potentate of Kosair Temple, was master of ceremonies, assisted by W. R. R. Lavielle and Joseph M. Emmart, Past Potentates. The mosque was conceived under the administration of Mr. Emmart and Potentate Lavielle broke ground for the structure with a silver shovel.

A parade preceded the corner stone laying with 1000 of the fezzed hosts in line, including the Arab Patrol, the Kosair Band and the Shrine Chanters, in uniform.

AIR ROUTES FORESEEN IN REFUELING ON WING AND USE OF HELIUM

By a Staff Correspondent

LOS ANGELES, Cal., May 3.—Development of lighter-than-air craft has progressed to a point where the establishment of successful commercial routes is to be expected, according to Dr. Ford A. Carpenter, head of the meteorological and aeronautic department of the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce, who has returned from a trip made under orders of the War Department.

Re-fueling in air and co-ordination of meteorology with aeronautics has made long flights possible, while general use of helium gas has eliminated necessity for extreme danger in all types of balloons, he declared. Mr. Carpenter added:

"I believe it will be feasible to fly from Scott Field, Ill., near St. Louis, to Ross Field, Arcadia, near here, with only two stops, one in Oklahoma for refueling in air and another at Fort Worth, Tex., headquarters for helium gas."

"This latter stop would cheapen the trip greatly, making it possible to obtain the gas without the costly process of compression necessary to transport it, for helium is produced in quantity at Fort Worth."

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Service, Quality and Value are integral parts of the Altman policy

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New York



UT Where the Sports Begin—Westward

Hol! to the great ranches, along city bridle paths, swinging a favorite club over emerald velvet, mountainward or seaward, by motor or steamer, the trails are deviously beguiling. But never is the setting so primitive, that Clothes, to a sophisticated woman, do not form the substance of her Summer dreams—the background of her happiness and activities in the domain of sunshine

What the Sportswoman will want in Clothes

Coats for Traveling

by steamer or motor

Of imported Cumberland Homespun, in the new stripes and plaids, and plain effects in Camels'-hair, tweed and flannel, many smartly collared with softest fur.

For Misses and Women

\$48.00 to 175.00

(Third Floor)

Piquant Blouses

English Broadcloth Riding Shirts \$3.90
Habutai Silk Blouses . . . 7.50
Radium Silk Overblouses, some with waistcoat fronts . . . \$10.00

(Second Floor)

Gay Skirts

assert new importance

This year features the new ribbon skirt in novelty crepes, finely plaited crepes in high colors with contrasting Roman border, Skirts showing Fair Isle design, and homespuns, with panels of bright contrasting colors

\$17.50 to 27.50

Other Skirts \$8.50 upward

(Third Floor)

A Smart Sweater

for Summer Sports

Slip-over model, in the popular Fair Isle design of light-weight mohair yarn, with stunning color effects

\$18.50

Also Sleeveless Flannel Coats

in various colors, at

\$6.50

(Second Floor)

Suits

of the Summer variety

For the Younger Set—there are the gay flannel Suits in light colors, novelty silks, and for country wear, the ubiquitous tweeds.

For Women—imported tweeds, English homespuns, wool eponges, and imported Kasha cloths come in many attractive models.

Misses' Suits . . . \$25.00 to 158.00

Women's Suits . . . 25.00 to 165.00

(Third Floor)

Sports Shoes

For Golf

Of white buck, with tan or black alligator-calfskin trims, and Scotch tongue on side; with imported crepe soles. at . . . \$14.75

Of white buck, with saddle of tan or black alligator-calfskin and rubber soles, at . . . \$11.00

For Steamer and General Wear

Tan Calfskin Sports Oxfords with imported crepe rubber soles . . . \$9.50

(Second Floor)

Sports Hosiery

Imported Novelty Lisles, in striped, plaid and novelty effects

\$1.75 upward

Plain White Fine-ribbed All-wool Hose, with or without colored clocks

plain \$2.00 clocked \$2.50

Bright Scotch Diamond Plaid Hose, in all gay Summer color combinations

\$12.50

(First Floor)

Bathing Costumes

Swiss Taffetas, Foulard Silks, Roman striped effects and Jerseys—in many attractive styles. Capes, shoes and accessories of every description.

(Second Floor)

Frocks

with a country club air

show boldly striped silks, checked chailies, Kasha cloths, and imported crepe de Chine Dresses with bright flower motifs (adaptations also obtainable) for the Younger Element.

For Women—there are many striped flannels and silks, and crepe de Chine Frocks in sports varieties.

Misses' Dresses . . . \$21.50 to 110.00

Women's Dresses . . . 23.50 to 125.00

(Third Floor)

For the Equestrienne

Correct Riding Habits

in materials for any climate

Linens \$16.75

Pongees (two pair of breeches) 38.00

Whipcords 72.00

Tweeds 42.00

(Third Floor)

Riding Boots

Of tan or black calfskin . . . \$19.50

(Second Floor)

Hats, Scarfs & Parasols

for the open spaces

Any other part of the costume may become merely a background if the right Hat, with Scarf to match is worn, and the glory and splendor of color is here given almost free rein.

Hats, with Scarfs to match

\$12.50 upward

(Second Floor)

Parasols

in bright cretonnes, and resplendent silks, find much favor with the Summer girl.

(First Floor)

DOMINION STUDIES
INCOME TAXATIONNew Zealand Business Men
Sharply Criticize the Escape
of the Farmer

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, April 1.—The Prime Minister, W. F. Massey, announces that the Government is taking the necessary steps for the appointment of a Royal Commission to inquire into the present system of land and income taxation in the Dominion. A select committee was set up nearly two years ago with a similar order of reference, and in the end presented two reports, one from the majority and the other from the minority, which provided the Government with a sufficient excuse for deferring its contemplated reforms till a more convenient season.

Incidence of Income Tax

The main bone of contention between the disputants was the incidence of the income tax. Under the present system the great volume of this tax falls upon the companies, which if of considerable size, pay at the maximum rate and so involve all their shareholders. The result of this system is that of the £6,000,000 or £7,000,000 received at the Treasury each year by way of income tax some 75 per cent is obtained from companies and only 25 per cent from individuals. The majority report of the select committee recommended the adoption of the English system, which collects income tax from companies only on the undistributed portion of their annual profits and from the shareholders on the amount of their dividends. The minority report recommended maintenance of the present system. Mr. Massey favored the view of the minority report, and beyond making a reduction of 20 per cent in the rates of taxation and relieving incomes derived from cultivation of the land altogether, he made no change of any consequence in the existing law.

Most Farmers Escape Income Tax

While Parliament has been in recess, however, the Minister has been constantly bombarded by criticism from the commercial community. Business men object to the exemption of farmers from income tax. They show that of the 85,000 landowners in the Dominion 80,000 were paying no income tax at all, their annual earnings not exceeding the exception of £300, and that of the remaining 5,000 a large number were enjoying what in this country are regarded as princely incomes. The fusillade of criticism has been so vigorous and so well sustained that the Prime Minister could hardly ignore its significance. The Royal Commission offers a convenient resort and the critics for the time are silenced.

Mr. Justice Sim, one of the judges of the Supreme Court, will preside over the commission, and it is understood that the majority view and the minority view of the select committee will be represented on the commission in equal numbers. If this really should be the case there will be danger of another deadlock, so far as the lay members of the commission are concerned. Presumably, however, the presiding judge will frame the official report and he may be trusted to weigh the evidence with impartiality and understanding.

How far the policy of the Government will be influenced by the report remains to be seen, and of course Parliament always has the right to review the policy of the Government. Meanwhile he is able to boast of a surplus of £1,250,000 for the financial year just ended, the bulk of this considerable sum is earmarked for reduction of taxation.

COTTON IS JOB FOR
WHITE AUSTRALIAAn Ideal Industry of Labor
Were Left Free

MELBOURNE, Victoria, April 1 (Special Correspondence).—Investigations carried out by H. C. Armstrong, of the Australian Cotton Producers' Association, have revealed that Texas, with a population of 5,000,000, is producing annually £140,000,000 worth of cotton, largely with white family labor. This has convinced Mr. Armstrong that similar experiments would be successful in Australia, particularly in the Riverina, where cotton could be grown side by side with other crops. Mr. Armstrong toured the southern states of America accompanied by Donald Mackinnon, Australian Commissioner in the United States, thoroughly investigating the cultivation and manufacture of cotton.

He states that if vexatious labor restrictions were not applied, cotton growing would be an ideal white Australian industry. There were numerous possibilities in Lancashire, which could buy all Australia-produced. He

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was surprised at the excellence of the material at such an early stage of the industry. Queensland and New South Wales had the most up-to-date ginning machinery. An extension would not only absorb growers, but numberless factory hands. America had proved that factories could best be situated where the cotton was grown.

He says that the unwisdom of conflicting control is demonstrated in America by short comings which can be avoided in Australia. The association had established markets for raw cotton and by-products, for which the demand was world-wide. Lancashire approved of the achievement. Many materials made from Australian cotton were displayed throughout Britain, and Australian manufacture of these was certain to follow effective inquiry and investigation.

Mr. Bruce, the Prime Minister, has been impressed by Mr. Armstrong's reports.



A Basket Full of Mice

ONCE upon a time there was a shabby little dark-eyed girl, who lived in a hut at the edge of a wood. She was happy.

She would lie in the warm meadow and talk with the cowslips and the wild, red poppies and the gentle, pale roses that grew in the hedgerows. The rabbits would come and bring her fresh leaves of lettuce and the little

whose dress was of fine lace and silk, stepped out.

When she saw the little field mice peeping over the edge of the basket and blinking their eyes fast, she jumped up and down and said, "Oh will you and your little brown mice come home and live with me?"

"Yes," said the other little girl. She left her butter and eggs and the two little girls got back in the carriage and drove off. The field mice grew very wild and scrambled about in the basket. Some of the littlest ones squeaked.

The carriage stopped in front of a grand palace and they went up winding stairs to the little girl's room. It was very beautiful, with soft carpets and silk cushions. There was a balcony, where grapes hung in purple clusters, and a little table was set with supper for two.

The mice were each given a green velvet cushion to sit on, and a serving man passed them choice crumbs of cheese. The mice smacked their lips and danced jigs.

"This was all very fine and they played games until bedtime. But when the darkness fell and the lights were out, the little girl from the wood and the field mice grew very unhappy. She hopped out of her gorgeous bed and went over to the little mice on their green cushions. They were weeping.

"Oh please," sobbed the littlest one, "take us back home again to our meadow."

The little girl kissed him and brought their basket. With squeals of joy, they hopped in, and off for the meadow they set.

The moon was shining. At last they came to the meadow. The little mice scrambled out of their basket and ran off to their homes.

The little girl sat down on the grass and was so happy to be back again, that she woke up the mushrooms and the cowslips and the poppies, and they all were happy to have her back.

By and by a young star slid down the edge of the sky just to welcome her.

LIVERPOOL'S MAYOR
PUTS FORWARD PLEA
OF ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP

LIVERPOOL, April 20 (Special Correspondence).—A plea for more active citizenship was put forward by Arnold Rushton, Lord Mayor of Liverpool, at a recent meeting of Rotarians at the Exchange Hotel. In the course of his remarks the Lord Mayor contrasted the attitude of those who went about with S. O. S. written on their faces and pervading their lives, interpreted as "self overshadowing service," with the attitude of rotarians whose motto was "service not self."

It was not sufficient, he went on, to be merely proud of their city and to pay their rates. They should aspire to a more active part in civic government. He had had considerable difficulty in persuading young men to give up the time to civic service that he demanded, many of them pleading

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business claims. No doubt the 149 members of the city council would be much better off financially if they were not members, but it must be remembered that something more than the mere payment of money was due to the State. Close acquaintance with the various city undertakings made one marvel at the amount of work done voluntarily by fellow citizens. Moreover there was a vast amount of quiet philanthropy of which the public heard nothing.

Turning to wider matters, the Lord Mayor observed that it would be well if the Rotarians' motto could be observed nationally. Trade unionism was a splendid thing, but unfortunately there were leaders who sometimes forgot that their particular industry was only a unit of the national life and that the interests of the community should come first. There was a general desire that grievances should be remedied and proper wages paid, but differences should be settled by national methods without interrupting the even flow of the country's prosperity.

JAPANESE ADMIRAL
APPEALS TO YOUTH
OF NEW ZEALAND

AUCKLAND, April 1 (Special Correspondence).—Vice-Admiral Saito, commanding the Japanese training squadron that recently visited Australia and New Zealand, is one of the navy men of the world's armies and navies, who believes in the League of Nations. He spoke publicly in favor of it on his New Zealand visit, and he left a strongly worded appeal for the League addressed to the Young Citizens' League, which has just been published in the body's journal.

The object of the League of Nations, says the Admiral in his message, is to do away with war forever, and there is no higher ideal than that. Its object is to take advantage of the lesson of the Great War, that the natural way for nations to settle their differences is not by force of arms but by discussions at a conference of all the nations of the world. As the young citizens of New Zealand will one day be full citizens, he urges these young people to assist the League to the utmost, and therefore to study the reason for its formation and its work.

Moreover, as a Japanese citizen and an ardent supporter of the League, Admiral Saito asks New Zealand to read about his own country and understand his people. "The Japanese people are peaceful. They dislike the thought of war, and fervently desire to co-operate through the League of Nations for the peace of the world."

CANADA URGES FIR TRADE

VICTORIA, B. C., April 23 (Special Correspondence).—Efforts are being made by the British Columbia Government to persuade the British Government to use western Canadian timber and Douglas fir in the construction of houses, under its new housing scheme. P. C. Wade, British Columbia agent-general in London, is urging upon the British authorities the advisability of building wooden houses. A favorable decision by the British Government would result in the placing of enormous orders with mills here, it is expected.

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CANADIAN EXPERT IN BRITAIN
TO AID DEPARTING EMIGRANTSSystem Settles in Groups 20 Families of One Nationality
and Similar Ideas, Granting Loan to Each

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 20.—In the course of an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Dr. W. J. Black, European manager of the Canadian Department of Colonization and development of the Canadian National Railways, said that he had just signed an agreement with the Overseas Settlement Committee. In this agreement are the terms and arrangements by which family groups of settlers can get land in Canada.

This system of group settlement is already being successfully undertaken in Australia, but the Canadian plans are slightly different. In Australia the settlement is being carried out by the governments of the different provinces, whereas in Canada this particular scheme is being worked by the National Railways. In the selection of districts for settlement, special attention is being paid to all the important factors governing successful farming, such as soil, rainfall, availability of building materials, water supply, and distance from rail.

The object of the group system is to have families of the same nationality and similar ideas settled in close proximity as may be possible. It is proposed that each group unit shall be composed of 20 families, not necessarily all from the same country, but all of the same class and aspirations and as far as possible from the same district. The husband and father will require to have had at least one year's practical farming experience, and must be possessed of a minimum of £200 capital. This is necessary to cover the living expenses of the family till the farm becomes productive. Each settler too must signify his willingness to accept expert guidance in selection of live stock and farm equipment.

Each family will be eligible for a loan up to £300 for purchasing stock and equipment to be repaid over a period of 10 years. Farms will comprise 160 acres at a price ranging from £210 per acre upward on a

valuation. Payments will be made over a period of 20 years, ranging gradually from taxes only in the first year to taxes and interest plus \$1 per acre in the fourth year, and the balance in 15 equal installments. The first groups are to go to Northern Saskatchewan. There are in course of formation, two from the English northern counties and one from Scotland.

By this scheme of small groups, said Mr. Black, he hopes that they will grow onward and become real Canadians, instead of keeping to themselves and remaining foreigners as has happened before now with foreign settlers. It is hoped in the future to get real country groups to come out who will thus feel that they are not breaking all ties but merely moving their homes.

BRITISH YOUTHS TRY
NEW ZEALAND FARMS

AUCKLAND, April 1.—The first of the boys from the public schools of England who are being brought out by the New Zealand Government to learn farming preparatory to taking up land, arrived last week at Auckland. This advance party consists of eight youths, whose ages range from 17 to 20. The head of the party comes from Oundle, and the other schools represented are Cranleigh, Dulwich, Strand, Christ's Hospital, Bradford, and the training ship Conway. The lads have been nominated by the New Zealand Farmers' Union, which will be responsible for their immediate welfare, but they will remain wards of the Immigration Department. They are to be placed under capable farmers to learn mixed farming.

Altogether 240 applications have been received from English public school boys for this assistance, and another batch is now on its way. The boys will be met not only by a representative of the Government, but by organizations of local teachers and of old boys of New Zealand secondary schools, who will try to make them feel quite at home when they land in this new country.

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However he had to refuse—said he had promised to help his mother straighten up the flower beds.

Well, I hardly knew what to do—I did not want to lose my job as mascot and at the same time I did not like the idea of running away and leaving the Boss.

I finally decided that if they could get along without their best pitcher they could get along without me. The Boss didn't say anything but I could tell by the grin on his face that he approved of my actions.

ADULT EDUCATION
PROBLEM NEEDING
URGENT ATTENTION

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, April 20.—The conference upon Christian Politics, Economics and Citizenship has had a good deal to say upon education. In the report of the conference it is pointed out that adult education is part of the solution of many of the most urgent problems of the national and international life. The alienation of many classes of people from the churches is considered to be due to ignorance of what the truth of Christianity is and means. The character of the teacher has been emphasized at the conference. It is not mastery, but a continuous process. There must be close co-operation between teacher and parent and great variety in the form of teaching. Uniformity, sometimes incidental to State provided systems was to be resisted. "If," said one of the speakers, "we can show the extent and significance of the work to be done and thrill people with a sense of its glorious possibilities the money will be found."

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CANADIAN LEGISLATORS HEAR TRI-CHURCH UNION OPPONENTS

Counsel for Presbyterian Group Against Merger With Methodists and Congregationalists Has Turn in Debate

OTTAWA, Ont., May 3 (Special).—The Rev. Dr. John Pringle, former moderator of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, completed the evidence given before the private committee in favor of the incorporation of "The United Church of Canada," of Presbyterians, Methodists, and Congregationalists, with a possible total of 2,500,000 members. He was followed by F. H. Chrysler, counsel for those Presbyterians opposed to the bill.

Dr. Pringle said the Presbyterian Church entered the union because it had a vision of Canada's needs and was willing to make sacrifices for it; foreign missions were practically unanimous for union; patriotism demanded a united country, and this was a great step in that direction. J. S. Woods, labor member for Winnipeg, asked two questions which were answered in the affirmative. Would he be agreeable to the succeeding members taking a name similar to the one they were surrendering; and would he be willing to insert an amendment in the bill allowing a suitable division of property between the two factions?

Mr. Chrysler submitted that the bill was coercive, confiscatory and unconstitutional and should not be considered, but should be either referred to the legal advisers of the committee or withdrawn altogether. Those who opposed it believed that no bill containing such powers had ever been passed by the Parliament of Canada or the British Parliament; that it was intended to affect the religious freedom of tens of thousands of people and to put out of existence the church to which they owed allegiance.

The preamble of the bill asked Parliament to declare that the churches seeking to be incorporated were identical, he said, but this had not been proved. In previous cases the uniting churches belonged to the same denomination and united by their covenant of union, not by act of Parliament. Minorities had always had the right to dissent and remain outside; were not compelled to vote themselves out, and there was no precedent for the present Parliament to follow. He added:

The principle of civil and religious liberty is part of the general law of Canada, and the British North American Act contains no authority for the interference with such liberty. This bill, if passed, forces every member of every congregation in the three churches to become a member of the new United Church, or to withdraw, leaving behind all his interest in the church property.

Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations' Officers



Left to Right—Mrs. Florence V. Watkins, Executive Secretary; Mrs. David O. Mears, Chairman Child Welfare Department; Mrs. A. H. Reeve, President; Mrs. Milton P. Higgins, Past President.

Progress in the Churches

BEGINNING with April 1, the Orthodox churches of the Near and Middle East are using the Gregorian instead of the Julian calendar. As a result most of the Christian anniversaries, with the exception of Easter, will fall on the same date in both the Western and Eastern churches.

Although Pope Plus indicated, by his recent refusal to leave the Vatican to attend the dedication of the Knights of Columbus Welfare Building in Rome, that the breach between the Papacy and the Italian Government had not been closed, there are indications that Benito Mussolini is actually bringing about a rapprochement. The Pope still insists upon complete political freedom and a return of temporal power as conditions for settlement. Such concessions, according to close observers of the religious situation in Rome, appear to be forthcoming.

The international good-will program presented to Secretary of State Hughes by the Federal Council of Churches urges the United States to co-operate with other countries for a concerted reduction in armament, calls for the United States to establish a commission for a new study of American relations with Japan and China, pleads for just and considerate administration of the immigration laws, urges a Federal law raising naturalization standards and granting citizenship regardless of race, color, or nationality, asks the United States to co-operate with all humanitarian bodies of the League of Nations, and with the League itself in preparing a new convention for the control of the traffic in arms.

The names of 19 great Christians, which will be placed on the parapet of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine, have been chosen after a study of two years, by a group of Episcopalian clergymen. The names, one for each century of the Christian era, are as follows: Paul, Justin Martyr, Clement of Alexandria, Athanasius, Augustine of Hippo, Benedict, Gregory the Great, Charles Martel, Charlemagne, King Alfred the Great, Godfrey of Bouillon, Bernard, Francis of Assisi, John Wycliffe, Christopher Columbus, Archbishop Cranmer, William Shakespeare, George Washington, Abraham Lincoln.

The Rev. T. Rhonda Williams, noted English liberal, is to be one of the speakers at the ninety-ninth annual meeting of the American Unitarian Association on Tuesday, May

say that Gandhi is not a Christian. He says he isn't; and if Christianity were a matter of mere profession and pretense, that would settle the point. But Gandhi, I tell you, is living the gospel of Jesus. He is demonstrating Master's teachings. He is exemplifying Christianity instead of merely preaching it; and he is making a joke out of our Western civilization, which pretends to worship Jesus while it is backing up all sorts of materialistic claims with bayonets and battleships."

GOOD TEMPLARS TALK TO POONA SOLDIERS

BOMBAY, April 1 (Special Correspondence).—A beginning of temperance propaganda among the British troops by the members of the International Order of Good Templars was made in Poona recently when a somewhat unique meeting of soldiers was held under the presidency of Dr. Harold H. Mann. The chief speaker was Private Blackney, of the King's Shropshire Light Infantry, who gave an address suited to the needs of the audience. He referred to the early connection of Lord Clive, a Shropshire man, with India, and cleverly worked around to the worship of Jesus while it is backing up all sorts of materialistic claims with bayonets and battleships."

Bishop Paul Jones is leading a fight in the Episcopalian Church to align that organization with the Methodists, Presbyterians, and Congregationalists in a positive and uncompromising stand against war. He has been meeting with clergy in the vicinity of Chicago, and the movement he is heading has already gained considerable headway.

The fight against alcoholism, for a long time stationary, seems to be entering upon a new phase in Rumania. A new temperance society, the Orthodox Cross, has been founded and counts numerous orthodox priests among its numbers.

The Minister of Finance proposes new legislation upon alcoholism which, while pursuing fiscal aims, comprises also various temperance measures—reduction in the number of licensed houses, Sunday closing, etc.

Bishop Fred B. Fisher of the Methodist Church in India has had opportunity to meet the great Indian leader, Gandhi, and his impression of that world figure is as follows: "They

HOME-COMMUNITY AGENCIES WILL ASSEMBLE AT ST. PAUL

National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations to Hold Annual Convention

By MARJORIE SHULER

ST. PAUL, May 3.—Training for parenthood is the summary of the speeches and discussions for the twenty-eighth annual convention of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations here next week.

The work of the organization for American homes and American communities has been recognized by John J. Tigert, United States Commissioner of Education, in the calling of a conference on Wednesday at the University of Minnesota in which extension division of state universities, national, state and city library associations, and the home education division of the United States Bureau of Education will meet with the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations.

There will be four divisions in the meeting on Wednesday, presided over by Dr. Charles C. Maphis, dean of the University of Virginia; Carl H. Milam, secretary of the American Library Association; Miss Ellen C. Lombard, director of the home education division, United States Bureau of Education, and Mrs. A. H. Reeve, president of the National Congress of Mothers and Parent-Teacher Associations.

Problems on Agenda

"Lurid magazines" will come in for attention in the discussions next week, along with the question of chaperones at school festivities, general use of automobiles by young boys and girls, better films, and other questions related to the recreational facilities and the use of leisure time.

How to make country life fuller and richer for parents as well as children will have serious consideration. There will be discussions on efficiency in farm work and labor-saving devices to give farm women more free hours and on how to develop community activities in rural sections so that the participants will derive greater enjoyment and benefit others.

The thought of the child in the cradle must be taken into account, declared some of the women who are to speak during the week, the development of truthfulness, courage, moral standards and industry being affected to a large extent by the surroundings of the child even before it begins to attend school.

The organization will also discuss the legislation which it will endorse as a member of the joint congressional committee of co-operating women's organizations, and it will give considerable time to the discussion of its own organization problems and how to strengthen its local groups throughout the country.

Summer Courses Planned

One of the important activities for which it will make plans is the teaching of summer courses in schools and colleges. Mrs. Florence V. Watkins, executive secretary, is to teach another course at Columbia University this summer, similar to the credit courses which she has taught for two years, and she will also teach a credit course at the University of Georgia. Mrs. Winifred Carberry of Milwaukee, Wis., will teach short courses at the universities of Tennessee, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Missouri and Mrs. S. M. N. Marrs of Texas has been teaching institutes for a week or ten days each throughout that State.

An educational exhibit will be a feature at the convention, in which a number of welfare organizations will be represented, and in addition the National Education Association, the United States Bureau of Education, the women's and children's bureaus of the United States Department of Labor, and the bureau of home economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

A Portrait of Poincaré

Poincaré
A Biographical
Portrait

By Sisley Huddleston.
London: Fisher U & L.
Boston: Little, Brown & Co.
\$2.50.

No event of importance affecting Europe through France or France through Europe, since the incident of Agadir, can have escaped his attention. His book, which follows the career of M. Poincaré from the time when he became a minister of the Republic in 1893, up to the present day, is, in fact, a great deal more than a political portrait. And that not because Mr. Huddleston has wandered away from his subject, but because in dealing with it, he has been considering at the same time the principal guiding force in the destinies of France throughout these years.

Other Frenchmen have acquired temporarily more popularity than M. Poincaré; but France has weaned of them and turned to him again and again to help her out of her difficulties. It is doubtful whether, anywhere, public opinion is more fickle or less grateful for past services than in France. Yet M. Poincaré has continued to survive gigantic disappointments, violent enmity from both within and without, what has almost amounted to isolation from the rest of Europe, a financial crisis which threatened overwhelming disaster, and today would seem to be in a stronger position than at any time during his premiership.

Purposes Clear

"What manner of man is he who has dominated European diplomacy for more than a decade?" asks Mr. Huddleston. There is indeed no mystery about the character and purpose of Raymond Poincaré. What he has not made clear to the world by his actions, he has explained in his speeches and his newspaper articles. What has been baffling and often highly displeasing to those who sought to work with or against him, has been his consistency. Opportunists and compromisers have sought to bend or break him, but they have never moved him a hair's breadth from the path which he had mapped out for France and along which, by indomitable determination and untiring energy, he has led her.

No man ever worked with more fierce concentration for his country during the war than did Raymond Poincaré, President of the Republic. When he left the Elysée his energies did not cease. Every day, every week, thousands of people were being taught to look at the European situation through his eyes. Since he has been Prime Minister, he alone among European statesmen for the most part more concerned with their own domestic affairs—which indeed have given them plenty to do—than with the carrying out by Germany of the Versailles Treaty, has never wavered in his resolve to win for France these two things—security and reparations.

The Ruhr Policy

Mr. Huddleston is convinced that M. Poincaré did not wish to enter the Ruhr; but in any case he did not want to go there without England. Failing satisfaction from Germany, failing the co-operation of England, with the support of Belgium, the half-hearted approval of Italy, he went forward, and after this, each step seemed more inevitable than the last. If the Ruhr occupation was a grave blunder, as it has seemed to many, because of the bitter hatred it aroused in the invaded area and all Germany, because of the loss and suffering it brought in its train, because of the disunity which it wrought among the allies, because of what would appear to be its illegality—on this point Mr. Huddleston is emphatic—England is far from being able to escape responsibility.

Those who study the relations between the two countries during the heat and passion of the war, when, united by a common purpose, they found their way to a common policy, may well wonder that men, honest, not unreasonable, each recognizing the importance of united action, should have failed so utterly in more recent years to find a common meeting ground. In seeking an explanation

for this failure, it is well to remember that what was imperatively—even desperately—important to France, was only in a measure so to England. France saw neither security insured for her from the menace of Germany, nor, almost bankrupt, with vast devastated areas,



Sisley Huddleston

Playing the Game

What Mr. Asquith in his book "The War did not tell us" (London: George Allen & Unwin, Ltd., 12/6), says, "By E. G. Jellicoe, London: John Long, Ltd., 12/6."

No thinking person at present will maintain that Germany alone was responsible for the war. Germany blamed Austria, Austria blamed Russia and each country in succession blamed another, apparently Mr. Jellicoe blames England. Much of what he writes is obviously true, but he alienates sympathy by the bitter invective which pervades his book. Lord Balfour, Viscount Grey, President Wilson, Lloyd George, Smuts, Asquith, Churchill, all come under the lash of his withering sarcasm.

Much that is accurate as far as mere events are concerned must, to be read aright, be taken in conjunction with the attitude of the other party concerned, the other party being always Germany, and her attitude according to the author being always justified. We doubt even his accuracy when he says "... Germany throughout the war allowed unrestricted utterance of every opinion and tolerated the reproduction in their newspapers of even enemy army reports and the speeches of enemy statesmen," whereas "Great

Britain and her Colonies, in common with the United States of America, dictated to its subjects what opinions they were to form on all questions regarding the war, and enforced their views upon them by the severest measures." We doubt if Germany differed so much from all the other nations in this respect.

Any good that Mr. Jellicoe's story might have wrought to the English reader, for whom it is presumably written, will be minimized by his lack of moderation and by his inability to present all sides of his case. War is stupid and abnormal and men say and do things under its influence that they would not say or do in times of peace, and it would seem to be a mistake to rake up such sayings and doings of a nation's leaders.

Mr. Squire writes of Alice Meynell both as essayist and as poet. Here, as elsewhere, he is generous with excerpts, so that his essay, delightful to those who already know Mrs. Meynell's work, may delight as well those who do not. For either case a distinctive and graceful personality is clearly presented; and the quality of artistry in writing, as felt and practiced by a consummate artist, made understandable. "Writing (with marked originality) on Dr. Johnson's wife, she refuses to head the paper in the obvious way: 'the chance of writing "Tetty" as a title is a kind of facile literary opportunity; it shall be denied."

The essay on Housman is also a study of a personality that produced perfection in a small output: "a peculiar phenomenon in the history of poetry; a hundred lyrics, of which the majority are, humanly speaking, perfect."

Mr. Squire Looks at Poetry

In "Essays on Poetry," by Mr. J. C. Squire, one listens to Mr. Squire through the first two papers, "Subject in Poetry," and reads him in a succession of essays on poets of the eighteenth century: Tennyson, Arnold, Alice Meynell, Bridges, Hardy, Housman, Yeats, Edmund Blunden—a study of the time in which we live as material for poets unborn, and a concluding paper on "Prose and Mortality." The first two papers were originally lectures, and, being frankly so printed, serve as verbal introduction to the essays that follow. It is as if Mr. Squire, himself a poet and critic, editor of the London Mercury and author of a string of books, had told his audiences at the Royal Institute what he thought about subject in poetry, and then addressed himself to leisure to the enlargement of his remarks by specific essays.

There are books about poetry which may be read with pleasure only by those to whom poetry is a special and compelling interest. Mr. Squire's book, in the impression of the present reader, has its interest also for those who feel at times a curiosity on the subject, but are not strongly attracted to reading about it. The lectures may well prove illuminating and interesting to such readers, and the essays may well serve to acquaint them with the poets. Mr. Squire says, for example, of Tennyson's "In Memoriam" that it "not only communicates a strong and ageless human feeling, it is not only crowded with human landscapes"—though here the present reader hesitates, and wonders if "human landscapes" are quite permissible to the essayist—but it presents the problem of time and eternity in a manner in which it must present itself to many brooding spirits in all generations.

Our author and lecturer has already said that no complete definition of

You Know Me, Al

Ring Lardner
An Exponent of Literature in the Vernacular Who Appears to Be Joining the Mail-Order Pedagogues in His Latest Book, "How to Write Short Stories" (Scribner)

poetry has been made, or probably ever will be; talking of poetry, "we talk merely about a class of works which, by general assent of mankind, have been given a particular name." But we can analyze poems to discover their subjects, and so doing we can find that one subject common to poetry is the emotion of the poet at some manifestation of life; and, although poetry steadily incorporates new objects as man provides them, "not only are the principal events in our lives as human beings, in our relations with the universe and with our fellows, in broad outline the same from generation to generation, but to a large extent the physical landscape around us like the moral landscape, remains unchanged." A poet, therefore, may have written centuries ago, and still be essentially modern.

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Mr. McFee Ashore

In "Race" there is no plot according to the general definition, no character that can be distinctly labeled hero or heroine, no reaching a single climax. The story pictures with extraordinary vividness the people centered in the little suburban community of West Barnet, outside London, who later are scattered by the force of their own natures. On the title page, the author sets the key: "A mingling of blood, a fermenting of sweet thoughts into strong desires, and the beginning of new races."

From a youth spent in it, the author knows to the last word this middle-class English life. His training as an engineer comes into the story, while his knowledge of Latin America is out of a recent experience. Many

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characters are introduced but without any suggestion of a crowded stage, for they are a part of the daily life of West Barnet and other centers. The main interest is in the Heath family, with the father incapacitated, and supported by his wife and their seven daughters.

Lena and Hazel are the two emphasized. The "fermenting of sweet thoughts into strong desires" drives each from home to seek her own destiny. Lena, the household drudge, unexpectedly walks off to a studio in Chelsea. Hazel, whose romantic imaginings gave her "spazms in her mind," becomes a best-selling novelist. And here the author takes his little fling. "Hazel went on writing novels that no reviewer would deign to notice even when they sold 300,000 copies."

One of the shining secrets of her great success is that the reader never finds anything involving thought or memory. She is the high-priestess of pure imaginative feeling and inspires almost a vertigo in feminine adolescence.

The other important characters are Francis Striker, a young civil engineer who buys a derelict railroad in Costaragua, and his French friend, Louis Chailly, who goes with him to Central America to save the railroad, if possible, leaving behind Hazel, whom he loves.

The book carries the characters to the time when the fullness of life is opening to them and there is reasonable certainty as to what the full fruition will be.

A Curiosity of Literature

This German anthology, no fellow in any other language. It is a real curiosity of literature and almost equally interesting to students of history in general and to students of journalism in particular. The word journalism, indeed, must be taken in a wide sense, for the selection includes many items not usually associated with the newspaper press: for instance, Luther's famous letter, "Der Brief vom Dolmetschen," Napoleon's account of the "18 Brumaire" (printed, it is true, in the *Moniteur*) and Mazzini's "Young Italy" manifesto.

Herr Kisch divides his book into nine sections. He opens with what he calls "Leitartikel,"—"Leading Articles,"—starting off with the Luther composition already mentioned, concluding with examples from Pascal, Addison, Swift, Wilkes, "Junius," Benjamin Franklin, Victor Hugo, Ibsen, Dostoevsky, etc., and ending with Jaurès—all, of course, translated into German. Then come two sections of miscellaneous character comprising essays by Karl Marx and Lassalle, by Aretino and Schiller and Dickens, as well as Stanley's famous article, "How I Found Livingstone," and Blowitz's account of how he secured in advance the text of the Berlin Treaty of 1878—two of the relatively few specimens taken from the work of professional pressmen.

Next we have a quartet of journalistic knights-errant, the two most prominent of them being Voltaire, with his defense of Calas, and Zola, with his "J'accuse!" The rest of the essays and letters and sketches are classified under the headings: Feuillettons, The Theater, Music, Painting, and Literature. Among the most eminent names in these five sections are those of Defoe, Grimm, Balzac, Heine, Goethe and Wagner. Of the writers who owed their fame primarily to their newspaper contributions the only two who stand out are Steele and Sainte-Beuve. The work of living people has been excluded from this volume, but a selection from contemporary journalism is to be made presently for a companion work. F. W.

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A Poet's Youth
by MARGARET L. WOODS
John F. A. Weaver writes: "Historical novels have seldom appealed to us. But when the chief actor in one is a poet, and is suddenly revealed to us in an unexpected and highly romantic light, we find ourselves saying: Well, well—perhaps we were mistaken."
"A Poet's Youth," in fact, is a really remarkable piece of imaginative biography. There are incidents of vivid drama and quieter passages of idyllic charm, and everywhere a happy humor.—The Christian Science Monitor.
At all bookstores—\$2.50

Dr. Kallen's Americanism

Culture and Democracy in the United States
By Horace M. Kallen. New York: Boni & Liveright, \$3.00.

There is Americanism and Americanism; that of the hundred percenters, who have made a fetish of a certain ill-conceived nativism; that of the zero percenters, who likewise have made a fetish of a certain ill-conceived foreignism; that of the peanut politician and patriotizer, who would replace fair deeds by resounding words; that of the earnest social worker, bent on applying a formula. There is yet another Americanism—a something new only because we so readily forget the old; a something factual, not merely verbal; a light, not a label. Strangely enough, this Americanism may flourish among the "intellectuals"; its very impatience and acerbity may be but the sterner face of love. Even so could Poe have written against the native writers, and yet in almost the same breath have called for a cultural Declaration of Independence; even so, in his solitary play, "Polititan," placed in a remote Italy, could he have written of his America as of a paradisaical vision.

Knownest thou the land with which tongues are busy—a land with new found, Miraculous, kind by one of Genoa. A thousand leagues within the golden west? A fairy land of flowers, fruit, and sunshine. And crystal lakes, and overarching And mountains around whose towering summits the winds of heaven untrammelled flow—which air is happiness now, and will be freedom hereafter.

In Dr. Kallen's new book is something—however far-fetched the reference may seem—of Poe's disaffection and of Poe's love. Here, as a rarity, is a genuine attempt at constructive criticism, based not upon empty wishing but upon sober confrontation of facts.

Dr. Kallen was, if memory is not up to its frequent pranks, the literary executor of William James, and one of the most beloved students. He has taught at Harvard and at the University of Wisconsin; he has served with equal distinction the academic and the industrial life of the Nation; he is the author of "The Book of Job as a Greek Tragedy Restored." His part in the intellectual life of the younger generation has been important, but necessarily obscured by the very nature of his labors. His style is compact, plain, the outer semblance of a deeply pondered substance. His attitude, which is essentially optimistic, derives from a cultural democratism of which his own career is the embodiment.

His book is divided into six essays, preceded by a Postscript on "Culture and the Ku Klux Klan." The chapters that follow are: The Meaning of Americanism, Democracy Versus the Melting Pot, Americanization and the Cultural Future, The Newest Reaction, America and the Life of Reason, and Humanism and the Industrial Age.

"The standpoint of these essays," he writes in his postscript, "is deeply and briefly as Culture and Pluralism. The outcome of the observations they embody is the view that democracy is an essential prerequisite to culture, that culture can be and sometimes is a fine flowering of democracy, and that the history of the relation of the two in the United States exhibits this fact."

It should not, therefore, be the object of American cultural effort to make of various stocks a type conforming to a single norm, but rather to create out of valid and necessary differences a richer substance. Difference, in the past, has bred mistrust; yet in such essential distinctions lies the hope of a deeper and a broader national life. The United States "are in the process of becoming a federal nation, not merely as a union of geographical and administrative units, but also as a co-operation of cultural diversities, as a federation or commonwealth of national cultures."

Behind Dr. Kallen's diagnosis lies

a solid study of the national history; it is this which must win, even from those who oppose his implied prescription, a confidence ordinarily withheld from the writers of the usual jeremiads. The true democracy, in his sight, is one in which each of the contributory factors shall be given the opportunity to develop what is potentially best in it. He foresees, as possible, a democracy of nationalities comprising our vast federal republic; an America ever in the flux of becoming infinite in possibility and unending in range. There is the situation; is America to be a co-operative harmony, "the outcome of mutual respect, understanding and adjustment," or the "dissolution and absorption of diversities?"

Dr. Kallen is impatient of the discordant disaffections voiced by the Thirty Americans who pursued their inquiry through "Civilization in the United States"; his own disaffection is as great, however, and for their disgruntled pococurancism he substitutes an optimism which, in this book, is adumbrated rather than mapped out. Yet, in one of the most significant sentences of the book, and incidentally one of the most pregnant verities that has latterly come to this writer's attention, he hints at a "new freedom" perhaps undreamed of by the man who made the phrase. Speaking of the organic unity which America must in future become, he writes that "Nature is naturally pluralistic; her unitaries are eventual, not primary; mutual adjustments, not regimentations of superior force. Human institutions must have the same character. Where there is no mutuality there may be 'law and order,' but there cannot be peace."

All in all, a solid work upon a question that today, more than ever, demands just such clear and forceful thinking as Dr. Kallen has lavished upon it. I. G.

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has the endorsement of The Christian Science Monitor.

The Women's Department, by Anna Seward. New York: Bankers Publishing Company.

Taxation: the People's Business, by Andrew W. Mellon. New York: The Macmillan Company. \$1.25.

The Oregon Trail, by Francis Parkman. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

Erasmus, by J. Huitinga. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

Reading and Living (Books I and II), by Howard Copeland and Rollo Saverny. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 95 cents each.

A Sixth Reader, The Natural Method Readers. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 84 cents.

Roosevelt, Prophet of Unity, by Hermann Hagedorn. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

Essays, by William Hazlitt. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. \$1.

The Home Radio, by A. Hyatt Verrill. New York and London: Harper & Bros.

Boys' and Girls' Navy Heroes, by William O. Stevens. New York and London: Harper & Bros. \$1.75.

Atlas and Beyond, by Elizabeth J. Coatsworth. New York and London: Harper & Bros. \$2.

Wandah, by Margaret Drake DeGroot. Boston: The Four Seas Company. \$2.

Of One Blood, by Robert E. Speer. New York: Council of Women for Home Missions and Missionary Education Movement. 75 cents.

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Margaret Ethel MacDonald

Margaret Ethel MacDonald
A Biography, by J. Ramsay MacDonald. New York: Thomas Seltzer. \$2.50.

Now that he has achieved his high place in the councils of the British Empire, he has written a book about his wife, Margaret Ethel MacDonald, who passed away 13 years ago, before she was able to see the success of her own work or the later political triumphs of her husband. Mr. MacDonald writes, quite naturally, in tribute, but always with restraint, giving emphasis to her importance as a public figure, and avoiding a detailed account of her personal life. Yet, by a sort of paradox, he succeeds in giving, above all things, an account of her essential self and the thoughts and feelings which were peculiarly her own.

Mr. MacDonald begins his biography methodically with a description of his wife's ancestry. Brought up in an atmosphere that combined orthodox piety with intellectual eagerness, she soon became dissatisfied with mere passive acceptance of dogma, and began to read for herself. Her reading soon led her into the practical fields of politics and sociology. In her early twenties, she championed Gladstone's liberal policies; later she became a Laborite and a Socialist, and plunged deeply into the work of social reform. She was active in the work of the National Union of Women Workers and

the Women's Industrial Council, as well as in suffragist movements, although she was not in sympathy with militant suffragism.

Finally, Mr. MacDonald gives a chapter of his book to his wife's home life and her love for children, the open country, and foreign travel. This is the side of her which her husband intentionally places in the background, but he assures us emphatically that these simpler, more universal traits were as much a part of her as her public character. Despite her children and her reforms, she found time to make her home a center of a "great companionship of men and women doing the work of the world."

This book is, like Cornelia Parker's book about her husband, an account of a fine life and a great work, remembered tenderly but without mawkish ecstasies of sentiment. It will be welcomed in England, as an appropriate monument to a greatly loved figure. In America, where her work is not so generally known, the story of Mrs. MacDonald will be opened because it bears her husband's name and will be closed with a sense of life enriched by the presence, even briefly, of such women in national affairs.

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THE HOUSEHOLD PAGE

Flowers to Plant for Cutting

VERY often it is desirable to plant a flower garden that will provide great quantities of flowers for cutting, rather than to achieve a particularly beautiful effect in the garden itself. Blooms for cutting may be had all summer long, even the entire year (I almost overlooked mentioning certain flowers that make charming bouquets and that keep all winter) if one will plant seeds of enough different types.

Of course, it is important to have blossoms that stand up well in water and lend themselves artistically to different arrangements. For one occasion it may be satisfactory to have a low, sprawling bouquet arranged in a wide shallow bowl; at another time a dignified flower or two in a tall, small-necked vase may be just the thing. A basket of mixed flowers carefully chosen, of either harmonious or contrasting color combinations is delightful. It is bewildering to decide which is the more beautiful or in the best taste, a simple arrangement of one type of flower with a bit of its own foliage, or a collection of several varieties. The different stems, foliage and flowers sometimes behave in the most fascinating manner when arranged in the right vase, jug, jar or pretty basket.

Last summer I wanted to plant and plant my flower garden so that I could cut bouquets every day, so I visited a friend who, it seemed to me, always had more flowers to cut than anyone else I knew. She had bouquets everywhere. We went into the garden and gathered armfuls of flowers—beautiful things in pastel shades, like flesh, pale blue and orchid, others intense, glowing, like reds and deep henna. I will repeat the list just as she gave it to me that day: asters, snapdragons, calendula, scabiosa, zinnias, gypsophelia, sweet peas, blue lace flowers, dianthus, sweet sultan, annual chrysanthemum, nasturtium, acrostis, ageratum, and straw flowers.

Individual Characteristics

Of course everyone is familiar with the way of asters, coming, as they do, in late summer and autumn, after most other flowers are gone. Their dainty pastel shades are unapproachably gay and charming, and they stay with us until the very hard frosts. Snapdragons are indeed fascinating. If one single flower, of which the great trusses are made up, is examined carefully, it will be seen that it is very much like a miniature dragon head grown fast to a plant stem. If you will pull open the dragon's mouth, you will see inside a perfectly formed throat from which a long tongue protrudes. And when you let go, the mouth closes with a snap as if it were quite indignant at the outrage. For "right" bouquets, nothing is more charming than the snapdragon. By mere chance I discovered that a bouquet of this beautiful flower is doubly beautiful if placed in front of an electric light so that the light diffuses softly through the colors. The effect is similar to that produced with a silk lamp shade; the light enhancing the beauty of the colors through which it glows.

The softly blending colors of sweet peas, mauve, flesh, blue, salmon and many others, are always dainty and refreshing. Another nice thing about these blossoms is that the more they are picked, the faster and more lovely they grow.

The dianthus adapts itself to a vase more effectively when used alone than when combined with various flowers. Its red is so intense that it clashes with other colors. Its spicy fragrance and quaint frills and ruffles give it a distinctive charm.

The daisy-like cerulea, or blue lace flower, is a dainty blossom that has only recently been introduced in this country. It is a native of Australia and is of rare and beautiful cerulean blue. The flowers are umbel-shaped, composed of a great number of tiny florets, each very much like a forget-me-not. It is easily grown and is amazingly beautiful in a delicate luster vase. Florists are finding it popular in the large cities.

Sweet sultans are a kind of glorified cornflower. They grow as large as a carnation, having a daisy-like center encircled with a double fringe. If cut when the buds are just beginning to open, they will last for as long as 10 days. The colors are violet, white, lavender.

No End to the Choice

If you prefer simplicity in flowers, you will be delighted with the annual chrysanthemum. The single varieties are lovely, especially a golden-yellow or white one with a soft yellow zone standing out effectively against a bold black disk. A few of these in a black glass vase are very effective. Acrostis is another new annual that is desirable for vases. It is a native of southwest Africa. The petals are white on the upper surface and pale lilac underneath, and in the center is a light blue disc surrounded by white stamens and a narrow gold band. The acrostis is quite as beautifully simple as the annual chrysanthemum.

The nasturtium with its soft velvety petals of richest dark red, yellow, and other tones is always delightful for bouquets. Great masses of them may be placed with beautiful effect in a wide-topped bowl; or just a few of the blossoms, together with some of the plant's own cool green, spatterly leaves, arranged carelessly in a small vase.

To mix with an informal bouquet, the gypsophelia is charming. Its innumerable little branches are fairly smothered with clusters of dainty, airy, snow-white flowers.

If you are fond of yellow, you will enjoy the calendula. This is an old, old-fashioned flower, loved by our grandmothers and known by them as the pot marigold, by which name they were called in the days of Shakespeare.

This flower is so popular that to supply the demand florists grow hundreds of thousands of them in their greenhouses during winter and outdoors in summer.

Scabiosa is not commonly grown, yet it is quite old-fashioned, having descended from a flower known as Mourning Bride. These dainty blossoms grow on long wiry stems, are umbel-shaped and very double. The colors are light blue, cerise, yellow, purple, and white. They are very beautiful in vases.

Zinnias have been developed by florists to almost marvelous size and charm and you are sure to be delighted if you plant some of the giant types in your "cut flower" garden. Some of them grow as large as six inches in diameter, and the colors are rich and warm, like deep rose, coppery gold, salmon, lilac, scarlet, and sometimes the petals of an orange or rose flower will be tipped with dark chocolate.

Huge jars of zinnias are lovely for porch bouquets, and under artificial light the colors are intense, beautiful. Ageratum is a soft tufted flower, bluish lavender in color. It blooms all summer long and each tuft of flowers that you pick will be replaced by another and still another.

If you like winter bouquets, a "bouquet collection" of straw flowers is admirable to plant. They grow just as easily as any other annual, and all you have to do to keep them beautiful for winter bouquets is to pick them when about half expanded and hang them up in bunches with heads down, until perfectly dry. The buds will finish opening, the stems dry, and when you arrange them in baskets for winter bouquets, they will remain upright and natural all winter long.

V. B. E.



Photograph by Standford Studio

Miss Margaret Fullerton, Pioneer in Aesthetic Lighting of Homes

Lighting, a New Specialty Open to Women

Cleveland, O. Special Correspondence. THROUGH the use of light, the interior decorator has found a new medium for the production of effects, and a new profession, or a new department within that of interior decoration, is opening for women. Mrs. Margaret Fullerton, who is assistant to M. Luckiesh, the director of applied science at Nela Park Research Laboratories in Cleveland, explained to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor the decorative possibilities inherent in aesthetic home lighting. She believes the time not far distant when architects, in making their plans for a home, will employ lighting specialists; and firms of decorators will number upon their staffs women with knowledge of the color effects which can be produced by the use of electric light.

"Lighting a house so as to develop its color and decorative scheme," said Mrs. Fullerton, "should be recognized as an artistic specialty. The decorator does not realize what a wonderful force he has at his command, for he cannot achieve anything that light cannot achieve. Instead of redecorating our homes and changing our furniture, we can get variety by merely changing our lights."

For Living Rooms

For living rooms, Mrs. Fullerton advises a warm gray background, with softly tinted draperies and furniture. A wide moulding about a foot and a half from the ceiling should conceal blue, red, green and flame-colored electric bulbs which are controlled by two sets of switches. With this color lighting system by which two colors of light may be mixed, almost any effect can be obtained.

If, for example, the day is warm, the use of green light, which casts shadows on the wall, will give the feeling of coolness—almost of entering a woodland glade. If the weather is cold and blustering, by flooding the room with a warm red glow you gain a sense of cheer and coziness. As an artistic medium, light rivals draperies, rugs and pictures, Mrs. Fullerton asserts.

For homes, Mrs. Fullerton recommends lamps. "They are portable and can be easily transported on moving day. Plenty of base plugs provide for the lighting of any portion of the room where one wishes to sit. The new indirect globes combined with direct lighting in lamps varies the effect. Colored shades are attractive, but only flame-tint or white lights should be used for reading. Candles and side lights should be regarded as merely decorative, except in bed rooms where they serve to light the mirror.

"For a dining room a light over the table is most satisfactory, as the table should be the most highly illuminated portion of the room. There is something conducive to cheerfulness in the distribution of the light that hems in the diners with a semi-darkness."

With Plaster Figures

"Beautiful pictures sometimes are attainable," said this light specialist, "but almost anyone can have a plaster figure in a rounded niche in the wall which may be brought into relief by means of light."

The exhibition rooms at Nela Park offer many interesting hints for the home builder. Sun parlors need no longer be dependent on nature for attractiveness. By the proper adjustment of lights and switches one can

flood them with sunlight, reproduce sunset hues, or provide the intriguing mystery of moonlight. The dark court or blank wall beyond an apartment house window may be obliterated and a garden vista substituted by painting, a landscape background a foot from the glass and arranging within it artificial vines. A window box of artificial flowers gives a note of color. Such a window should be provided with daylight bulbs which can be switched on at will. Sometimes a more elaborate background is contrived, so that guests imagine they are looking through the thin net curtains into a garden or conservatory. Such a window helps to light a room and seems to enhance its size.

Without Hammer or Dye Pot

Among beautiful home furnishings, she had been kindled to more decorative schemes than there were rooms in her home. Delight had seemed incomplete, for instance, without an apartment done in rough plaster, silver grey like water in the wake of a boat and long thin reformatory furniture brown like the robes of friars. That vision had faded away at the cheerful cap of chintzes and mahogany with a glow of embers at its heart. Even the sophistication of pale brocades and sumptuous gilt had commended itself for an instant and then vanished at the lusty touch of peasant colors.

Her thoughts were a kaleidoscope full of shifting, colorful forms; but her house still lacked a decorative plan. In a secluded corner of an hotel she sought to bring order into her chaos. The question of expense began to reassume its importance, though ungaily proportions. "Even if I could decide what I want most," she concluded, "not one of the projects is within my means."

Suddenly she remembered having heard of another way of buying furniture, rugs and accessories, buying through a dealer—whom we shall call Mr. X—who purchases from the factories exactly what each customer desires and is able to sell at a low profit because he maintains no showrooms and does almost no advertising.

A visit to the office of this merchant had a clarifying effect on the writer's thoughts. In the quiet of pleasantly furnished rooms the fantastic dance of incongruous impressions ceased and rational tastes reasserted themselves. The problems of the customer obviously were of interest to Mr. X. Together they drew floor plans; they examined books of furniture cuts; they were frank about prices. Finally it was arranged that the furniture, the rugs, the lamps which the client had selected from illustrations and descriptions should be ordered by Mr. X, and shipped to her home and that if any were unsatisfactory when placed in their settings they could be exchanged. The saving of money over other cash payment plans seemed to be at least 25 per cent and much larger than that.

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personality and a preciousness that later acquisitions may not have."

Mr. X. sometimes breaks sets to suit the particular needs of a client. Then he is able to sell odd pieces at a very substantial reduction. In cases where it is desirable he goes to the homes for which he is to find furnishings, but in most cases floor plans and descriptions brought to him give him the knowledge necessary, for unless the purchaser wants it to be otherwise—he seeks merely to carry out the wishes of his customer.

From the \$150 home to those of wealthy and distinguished people Mr. X. travels (metaphorically) with the enthusiasm of a man who loves to meet a problem squarely and solve it. In respect of whether it be a question of "How much can I get with my little?" or "How can I spend most wisely my great deal?"

Particularly to those who are without ingenuity with nails and hammers, saws and paints, to whom dye pots are an abomination and stencils an unmasterable tool, Mr. X. offers more attractive homes at lower cost than easily are attainable by other methods of purchase.

Every Man's Land

New York Special Correspondence.

SQUIRELS sat up perkily and with sturdy backs supported books; rabbits masqueraded as nurse maids and made pretense of pushing carts, or dangled alluring tooth brushes. Blue birds with warbling bills, though no audible notes, fluttered on curtain pulls; and butterflies soared away with coat hangers.

This was a world for grown-ups and for children alike, full of craftsmanship and humor and fun; a world created by old men to whom, when they have retired from their more strenuous occupations, the New York Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor gives an opportunity partially to support themselves and greatly to amuse the public by these whimsicalities of jig saw and brush.

The writer asked one man as he sat at his bench objectifying the merriest in the heart of a wooden rabbit, whether he had been a painter all his life.

"Never," he answered, "till I started this work. But you learn if I put the point of the eye here," he explained, bestowing a little dab with his brush, "the rabbit looks up; if I put it there he looks down, and I can make him look around the corner, too. By the turn of his whiskers I make him jolly or sad."

"What fun it must be," said the visitor.

"Well, it makes me forget all about the time. I just don't know where the minutes fly to when I'm at this work." All the money from the sale of these delightful objects goes into the salaries of the men, who sometimes are entirely self-supporting by means of this occupation. The shops are supported by the association.

Old women are supplied with sewing by the same shops and make dresses and suits for little girls and boys, dolls, cloth animals, maids' aprons, dish towels. Like the toys, they may be bought from the Crawford Shops, 505 East 16th Street, New York.

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Hand-Made and Hand-Decorated Paper

New York Special Correspondence.

THE writer has just discovered a paper shop. This does not sound very eventful, but her recent discovery deals in paper of an unusual sort—a sort specially interesting to decorators.

The place is really more of an office than a shop, but from the samples shown there one can select and buy sheets of lovely hand-laid, hand-decorated paper which is unsurpassed in beauty and character for the new pleated lamp shades or those with flat surfaces. It is also charming for covering boxes, or to lay under framed glass trays or for book bindings. Some people have been known to use it for the walls of rooms, but as the sheets average only 16 by 21 inches in size and cost from 25 to 50 cents a sheet, one can see that it makes a pretty expensive wall covering, both in the labor of putting it on and in the price of material.

The history of the making of paper carries us back to very ancient times in China where, as far as is known, the first true paper was made. The knowledge of this art was probably brought into Europe during the twelfth century by the Moors, who took it to Spain. From there it went to Italy and there, in 150 A. D., a paper mill was started in Fabriano, and in this region the manufacture of paper continues to this day. In Japan at the present time much paper is made from the bark of the paper mulberry tree, and this probably was the material in vogue from the earliest times.

The discovered shop sells all kinds of paper, but that which interested the writer most were the decorated sheets already spoken of from Italy, Japan and France.

The Italian paper is peculiarly soft, yet firm and is entirely hand-made. The designs, which are for the most part fairly simple, rather stiff and distinctively Italian in spirit are carved by hand on wooden blocks which are then colored and stamped upon the paper. This paper is particularly appropriate for shades to go with lamps made of Spanish or Italian pottery. The patterns are printed in all kinds and combinations of colors on unbleached paper.

Almost all the Japanese sheets are covered with a more elaborate and less formal design. Like all good Japanese or Chinese art it makes itself perfectly at home in a room of any period—Georgian, Victorian or just plain American. This paper—which of course is hand-laid—is of a very characteristic silky quality. Some of the designs are stenciled, but some of them are, like those on the Italian papers, printed from wooden blocks. The Italians and Japanese have different methods of printing their wooden block designs, and it is interesting to compare the results. In the Italian patterns the whole design is cut on one block, and on each part of the design the appropriate color is applied. One stamping, therefore, prints the complete design on the paper. The Japanese, on the other hand, make a separate block for each color needed. For instance, let us imagine a design of blue berries and green leaves. On one block the berries will be carved and the right color for them will be put on and this design stamped upon the paper. Another block will be made on which are carved leaves and stems. The proper color for this pattern will be applied and the stems and leaves printed and connected as closely as possible with the berries already on the paper. It is astonishing how different are the effects produced by these two methods. In the Italian designs the colors are not sharply separated but blend more or less where they touch. The Japanese patterns, on the other hand, have sharply defined boundaries; one color never merges into another. Both methods produce very beautiful results, however.

All her life the writer has wondered where the paper comes from which is used in the binding of half leather books. Now she knows. It—or some of it, at any rate—comes from France. It is heavy and glossy and imitates all the real and many imaginary kinds of marble. Although the writer could think of no use for it but bookbinding, the young woman in charge of the office assured her that it was frequently used for lamp shades. Its attractiveness for this purpose seems rather doubtful, however, although it is beautiful in its way, having lovely combinations of color which blend perfectly with softly tinted morocco or calf.

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THE PAGE OF THE SEVEN ARTS

Detroit Annual American Art Exhibit Opens

Special Correspondence
DETROIT, April 21.—The annual exhibition of American art, which is being held at the Detroit Institute of Arts, is the largest and most important of its kind in the United States. It is a collection of the best work of American artists, and is a valuable record of the progress of American art.

The collection in general is impressionistic, showing the manner in which creative painting is being done today, while earlier manners are disappearing and the more abstract post-impressionism is not so prevalent. Perhaps due to late influences from Oriental art, Velasquez and the French, America tends toward the decorative, which incidentally harmonizes with the architectural surroundings. There are about 61 such decorations of landscape, figure, genre and still-life subjects.

Portraiture seems to be receiving more attention, to be giving landscape subjects, so long popular, more competition in the esteem of the American painter. Figure and still-life compositions are the better examples in this year's collection.

After repeated study of these pictures George Bellows' "Red Headed Girl" in "The Tenth Annual American Exhibition at Detroit Institute of Arts" is a masterpiece of modern painting. It is a study in color and form, and is a masterpiece of modern painting.

For sheer beauty and quality we should now speak of Dines Carlsen's "Spanish Brass," which is a masterpiece of modern painting. It is a study in color and form, and is a masterpiece of modern painting.

The essence rather than the substance of forms makes Hugh Breckenridge's "Village" a masterpiece of modern painting. It is a study in color and form, and is a masterpiece of modern painting.

We cannot choose between Sidney F. Dickinson's "Self Portrait" and Robert Henri's "Chow Chow." Both seem perfect technically. The former "looks like the real man," and is a masterpiece of modern painting.

It is sometimes hard to decide whether we enjoy a picture because we have seen nature's charm or vice versa. Gardner Symonds' "Bridge" is a masterpiece of modern painting.

"The Madonna of the Rappahannock" by Carl Melchers is a masterpiece of modern painting. It is a study in color and form, and is a masterpiece of modern painting.

Perhaps as fine as the foregoing are Frank S. Chase's decorative "Autumn Lights," Daininger's romantic "Lotus Land," Gertrude Fiske's figure composition with mirror, National Academy of Design prize winner, Halpert's almost cubistic "Sail Boats, Southern France," Kroll's "Morning in Midsummer" of appealing forms and Jean MacLane's "Mama and the Little Girl" as living as if by Raeburn.

Three Typical French Painters

Special Correspondence
PARIS, April 4.—Three interesting Paris exhibitions are being held at the same time. Picasso exhibits at Paul Rosenberg Gallery, Yves Alix at Bernheim Jeune, and Kisting at Paul Guillaume Gallery. They are three representative painters of the moment with qualities which cannot be compared.

Picasso's drawing is a disconcerting intelligence, skillful and sure of itself even in its deformations. A light layer of color enhances the portraits in which the contours done in India ink appear so clearly that the name of paintings cannot be applied to these canvases.

In spite of their perfect balance, of the incontestable sense of proportion, of their conventional gracefulness, these compositions remain as abstract as cubistic compositions. They are the agreeable pastime of a technician.

There is nothing behind these totally unexpressive canvases. They are mannequins disguised with fantasy. Like Mme. Ida Rubinstein, they show a clear understanding of the gesture, an eloquence of attitude.

Each detail is served by a method of construction pushed to the higher degree. Freeing himself from the domain of geometrical forms, Picasso has quickly evolved. But he has not lost his inclination for the monumental.

His figures aim at grandeur—like his "Ariquin," which by-the-by, shows the head and one shoulder beautifully painted in their details, while the rest is merely sketched, but they would find their place in large wall compositions better than in easel painting which requires more intimacy.

Yves Alix sees big and loudly proclaims his ambitions. He enlarges all subjects and imposes on them the mark of his mentality. He is courageous. He does not try particularly to please. He tries his strength. His power is incontestable. All his compositions testify to this strength.

His canvases are somewhat excessively large but they are solid and their rhythm is new. All is action. With a somewhat brutal brush he makes sport of the play of light and shade.

Disposed with too easy means, he shows, on the other hand, a warm and generous color (which is sometimes found too harsh and without modulations), forms without archaism, a certain position of a natural tendency toward grandeur.

In his recent works—landscapes, flowers, figures, nudes appear in diverse manner the signs of the maturing of his talent. The ensemble has a character of unity. The composition, firm and easy, does not exclude delicacy or ingenuity and provides the success of his technique.

He cannot remain indifferent to the dense and powerful coloring, to this frank modeling which borrows from the transparency of shades and tones, the difficulty of the portrait of Koubitzky which was the feature of the Independents' salon was again to be seen. It marks a great step in the evolution of the talented young artist.

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Music News and Reviews

Pierre Monteux Conducts Final Concert in Boston
The Boston Symphony Orchestra, Pierre Monteux, conductor, gave its twenty-fourth concert yesterday afternoon in Symphony Hall. The program: Beethoven—Symphony No. 5 in C minor, Carpenter—Suite, "Adventures in a Perambulator."

Debussy—"The Afternoon of a Faun." Wagner—"Overture to 'Tannhäuser.'" No program could have been better chosen to conclude Mr. Monteux's term as the conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra than this, for it summarized the many qualities which have made these last five years eventful ones in the history of the orchestra.

In the Beethoven symphony, Mr. Monteux again showed his sympathetic understanding of the master's music, and the pieces by Wagner and Debussy he was once again the versatile interpreter of the music of yesterday. And in Carpenter's suite he gave still further proof, if any were needed, of his interest in American music, an interest which he has not hesitated to show on many other occasions.

It was a graceful act on his part, however, to find in his own music, an interest which he has not hesitated to show on many other occasions. It was a graceful act on his part, however, to find in his own music, an interest which he has not hesitated to show on many other occasions.

Yesterday afternoon the orchestra played with all that beauty of tone and perfection of ensemble which Mr. Monteux has restored to it. Happy indeed should be his successors to find in his technique, so sensitive and responsive an instrument. Mr. Monteux was recalled again and again by an audience which, now that he is on the point of departure, is just beginning to realize his worth and the great work which he has done for the art of music in this city.

Recent British Music at Goossens Concert
Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, April 17.—The fourth Goossens Chamber Concert, on April 9, though short of a promised attraction by the non-arrival of Arthur Bliss' new string quartet, still presented plenty of interesting works—once Dohnányi's worthy Quartet in D flat had been got over! Three rounds, "Merciless Beauty," for voice and strings, by Vaughan Williams would alone have been a reward for the journey to Aeolian Hall. The music is a remarkable example of a modern composer recapturing the humanity behind Chaucer's remote English and expressing it in terms at once intelligible to twentieth century feeling and consistent with medieval theology.

Later in the program she did a group of unaccompanied songs by Herbert Bedford. They proved good specimens of a genre with which his name is especially associated. "Song in a single line" is as old as the hills, but owes its inclusion in contemporary art to the insight and adventurousness. As music pure and simple it is not likely to make any strong emotional appeal, but it does focus attention upon the poems set in a grander, brighter degree, and has the additional advantage of recapturing the atmosphere of making the singers sing much better. Dora Labette certainly sang extraordinarily well. Of the three specimens heard at this concert, "Evangeline"

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Death Watch

by Martin Flavin; the Fairchild Players of Greenwich, Conn., in "A Warrior's Husband" by Julian F. Thompson.

May 7—The Stockbridge Stocks of Manhattan in "The Poor" by John Merck York; the Adelphi Dramatic Association of Brooklyn in "On-o-Me-Thumb" by Frederick Fenn and Richard Fryce; the Little Theater of Dallas, Tex., in "Judge Lynch" by J. W. Rogers Jr.

May 8—The Kitzredge Players of Manhattan in "In the Darkness" by Dan Totheroh; the Playshop of Pelham Manor, N. Y., in "When the Whirlwind Blows" by Essex Dane; the Gardens Players of Forest Hills, L. I., in "Crabbed Youth and Age" by Lennox Robinson; the Community Players of Mount Vernon in "The Nursery Maid of Heaven" by Thomas Wood Stevens.

May 9—The Huguonot Players of New Rochelle, N. Y., in "Lamplight" by Claire Weiller; the Macdowell Club Repertory Theater of Manhattan in "Tired," by Juliet Wilbur Tompkins; the Fireside Players of White Plains, N. Y., in "A Game of Chess" by Kenneth Sawyer Goodman.

Matinee and evening, May 10—The three prize productions selected by the judges out of the 20 plays presented on the five previous evenings will be repeated together with a production designated by the judges for honorable mention. At the conclusion of the evening performance the award of the David Belasco Cup will be made by Mr. Belasco.

The nineteenth annual Syracuse (N. Y.) Music Festival will be held May 8 and 9 at the New York Coliseum. The artists for the three concerts include Dusolina Giannini, soprano; John Charles Thomas, baritone; Lisa Roma, soprano; Benjamin Gighi, tenor. A mixed chorus of 400 voices will supplement the artists and also give special numbers. The Metropolitan Opera Company Orchestra with Giuseppe Bambocheck, conductor, will play at all concerts.

AMUSEMENTS
BALTIMORE, MD.
THE SELWYNS in association with ADOLPH KLAUBER Present
JANE COWLEY
Staged by Frank Reicher
Produced by Petera
ROMEO and JULIET
Auditorium, Week of May 5th
MATS. WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY

AMUSEMENTS
CHICAGO
GUY POST
BATES POST
Direction of Melville D. Raymond
in "THE CLIMAX"
By EDWARD J. LOCKE
CORT THEATRE, CHICAGO
NEWARK, N. J.
BROAD ST. THEATRE—Mats. Thurs. and Sat. WEEK OF MAY 5TH
Special engagement "greatest mystery play in years" IN THE NEXT ROOM
Direct from 6 capacity months at the Vanderbilt Theatre, N.Y. Orig. company & production intact

AMUSEMENTS
BOSTON
Eves. at 8:10. Mats. at 2:30
HENRY JEWETT'S
Repertory Company
G. Bernard Shaw's
Melodrama of the Revolution
THE DEVIL'S DISCIPLE
FOR BOYS AND GIRLS
"CHILDREN OF THE WORLD and THEIR ANIMAL FRIENDS"
Lecture by Harry C. Ostrander. Wonderful motion pictures. TREMONT TEMPLE, MAY 19, at 10:30 A. M. Tickets \$1.50 to 50c. Now at Box Office, Benefit Children's Mission.

AMUSEMENTS
SYMPHONY HALL
SUNDAY AFTERNOON, MAY 11 AT 3:00
International Music Festival
10 Competing Chorus
TICKETS \$1.50, \$1.00, 50c, 25c NOW
OPENING NIGHT (39th Season):
NEXT MONDAY May 5, at 8:15
POPULAR PROGRAMS BY
Orchestra of Eighty
Symphony Players
Agide Jachia, Conductor
REFRESHMENTS
POPS
Sun. May 11, Russian Program
Table Seats \$1.00, 1st Bal. \$1.00, 75c, 50c
Admission 25c (no tax)

AMUSEMENTS
BOSTON—Motion Pictures
TREMONT TEMPLE
LOWELL THOMAS
CAPTURES BOSTON
On the Last Crusade
"WITH ALLENBY IN PALESTINE AND ARABIA"
6 Months in New York; 7 Months in London
Prices: Evenings and Saturday Matinees 50c to \$1.50. Other Matinees 30c to 50c

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Table d'Hôte and a Carte

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The Vanity Fair—4 W. 48 St.
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Luncheon 60c
Dinner \$1.00
Special Sunday Dinner \$1.25

RESTAURANTS

NEW YORK
THE POTTERS
J. P. McEVOT'S NEW AMERICAN COMEDY
"The Best American Comedy of the season."
—Hugoborn, N. Y. World.

48th St. Theatre, E. of B'way, Eves. 8:30
"EXPRESSING"
A New Comedy by RACHEL CROTHERS. "One of the best plays of the year and among the most skillful of all American Comedies."
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MUSIC OF THE WORLD

Pierre Monteux,
and His Service to
Music in Boston

By STUART MASON

WHEN Pierre Monteux lays down his baton at the end of tonight's concert he will conclude his five years' engagement as conductor of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, a period which has perhaps been the most eventful in the history of that organization. It is safe to say that no other conductor has exerted so great and beneficial an influence on the artistic progress of the orchestra with the possible exception of Wilhelm Gericke. But Mr. Monteux has done more than bring his players to technical perfection. He has exerted a decided influence for good on music in this part of the world.

When Mr. Monteux took office as conductor of the symphony concerts he had for years (in fact since their foundation) been, under the leadership of Germans, or at least of men trained in the traditions of the German school. No one will deny the value of such men as Nikisch, and particularly of Gericke, but in the years immediately preceding the war there had perhaps been an overemphasis on German music and German methods of interpretation and performance.

Decline of German Music

This was all very well in its way, but unfortunately for us in Boston music was following paths which had been discovered by composers of other nationalities. Russian, French, and Italian musicians (English composers as well) were looking at music from a new angle, whereas German composers and performers were in reality fast losing ground and were displaying in certain of their music many of those qualities which eventually led to their undoing in other lines of endeavor.

Of the almost revolutionary changes which were going on about us in the musical world, we in Boston were allowed to have but little knowledge. Had we depended solely on the concerts of the Boston Symphony Orchestra for hearings of modern French music, for example, we should have had but few. Fortunately for us, Mrs. Richard J. Hall organized orchestral concerts which were devoted largely to this school of musical composition, but as regards the music of other moderns we were hopelessly behind the times. More than this, the prestige which the Symphony concerts enjoyed caused many a music lover to regard modern music with suspicion, as he so seldom heard it played in Symphony Hall, which was, rightly or not, looked upon as the fountain head of music in this city.

Thus the coming of Mr. Monteux marked a complete change in the musical life of the Symphony concerts. It had been publicly stated, and by an extremely influential person, that no man unless trained in Germany could conduct a Symphony orchestra. There was, quite naturally, perhaps, a certain resentment on the part of those who were accustomed to the German regime at the advent of a Frenchman. It was no doubt thought by some that as the Germans had exercised so strong a propaganda for the music and musicians of their own country, so would the Frenchman act in favor of his own.

An Agreeable Surprise

They were destined to an agreeable surprise. Far from pursuing that course, Mr. Monteux set himself the task of providing the public with a series of programs which in looking over them are a veritable marvel of catholicity. While not in the least neglecting the well-worn classics he restored a proper balance between them and more novel music, and although possessing a keen appreciation of the new, he proved himself to be, notwithstanding, a sympathetic interpreter of the old.

His playing of Beethoven in particular will always be hard to push even equal. It was said of him in these columns apropos a performance of the "Leonore" overture: "Mr. Monteux has many times given proof of his understanding and sympathetic feeling for the music of Beethoven. From the beginning of his term as conductor of the orchestra here he may be said to have restored the music of the French-German-Austrian master which had under the batons of preceding conductors often suffered from a false and artificial tradition." Mr. Monteux has never sought to give individual readings of Beethoven; rather has he endeavored to bring out the inherent beauty and grandeur of the music, content to let its message speak unhampered, and when all is said and done this is the quality which distinguishes the real interpretative artist.

This may serve as a fair statement of his playing of the music of all composers—of Mozart, of Schubert, of Brahms, of Richard Strauss, to say nothing of Wagner, Debussy and countless others. With him the music itself has been the sole end in view, and we are indebted to him for many a revelation in music which we had long since thought overfamiliar and stale.

His work for American music cannot be too highly appreciated and commended. Before his time the music of American composers was

from time to time grudgingly given a place on the symphony programs. Mr. Monteux, apparently alone among the conductors of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, has seemed to realize that he had a duty to perform toward American music. He alone has recognized that the American composer, to progress, must be played. He alone has had the courage and audacity to present compositions by Americans who were practically unknown in our concert rooms. To be sure, he has often found his swans to be geese, but he has nevertheless given an incentive to the American composer which cannot but be of lasting good to native music.

In the field of modern music he has been no less adventurous. To him we are indebted for our knowledge of the music of the French, English, Italian, and Russian schools of the present day. Whether we like it or not, the music of these men must and deserves to be heard.

Mr. Monteux's work in the reorganization of the orchestra must also come in for its share of praise. Were he remembered only for this, he would still leave a more than remarkable impression. Faced with conditions in the orchestra which a man of lesser courage and determination would have deemed insurmountable, he set bravely to work to develop an ensemble which is now well-nigh perfect.

And so Boston is losing in Pierre Monteux an artist who will be difficult to replace, a man sincerely devoted to the highest artistic ideals, free from self-conceit, to whom his art is of supreme importance, wholly absorbed in his task of making the beautiful apparent. His departure is to be regretted, but his stay among us will ever be remembered with gratitude for the many moments of keen artistic pleasure and inspiration which he has vouchsafed us.

The Premiere of Boito's "Nerone"

By Special Cable

Milan, May 1

AMID unexampled manifestations, Arrigo Boito's posthumous opera, "Nerone," had its long-deferred world premiere this evening at La Scala under the masterful direction of Arturo Toscanini, the friend of the composer, whom he promised years ago to produce this work of a lifetime.

As interest in the opera has been growing ever since the publication of the author's five-act dramatic version in 1901, it is hardly surprising that people came from afar to attend the first production, yet who could have foretold that the first three performances would be sold out weeks in advance at greatly advanced prices and that speculators would have found buyers for parquet chairs at \$300 with the box office cost set at the unprecedented figure of \$50? The management's receipts for the premiere approximated 1,000,000 lire, or \$50,000, which serves as an index to the importance attached to the event by the mass of music lovers, whose curiosity was sharpened by the extraordinary secrecy preserved till the end.

The Music

After all this anticipation, some persons unquestionably felt a certain disappointment over Boito's music, which is neither melodious in an old-fashioned sense nor modern in harmony and workmanship. From the spectacular viewpoint, however, and in magnificence of production, all expectations were surpassed. It is doubtful if one has ever before experienced anything comparable in beauty of scenic investiture and perfection of artistic detail to Boito's amazingly realistic theatrical reproduction of life in the time of Nero, as achieved thanks to Toscanini's genius and the masterful artistic collaboration of Lodovico Pogliaghi, designer of the bronze portals of Milan's Cathedral, who made settings and costumes in absolute conformity to the composer's minute directions.

Briefly the drama projects in four acts and five scenes the dawn of Christianity, when paganism had reached a climax of horror. Pitted against Nero, who grovels in the first and second acts before Simon Magus, is Panuel, leader of the Christians. Throughout the performance the two conflicting elements thus symbolized are sharply contrasted, while the coming of the new light after the burning of Rome in the first scene of the fourth act is exemplified in the final scene by the redemption of Rubia.

Fine Scenic Effects

Notable among the scenes, in some of which 700 persons are on the stage, including a chorus 160 strong, are the outpouring of the populace of Rome on Via Appia to bring back the fugitive Nero, the gathering of the Christians

Arthur Oglesbee
Pianist

Member of Piano Faculty and Lecturer in History of Music
COLUMBIA SCHOOL OF MUSIC
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The Freie Volksbühne

At the beginning of the year the old Kroll Theater, a relic of the Berlin of former times, was reopened as a branch establishment of the State Opera under the name of Freie Volksbühne. It was a bit hasty to start with Wagner's "Meistersinger," as the organization of the State Opera is, as yet, not adequate to the task of keeping two such institutions in full working order. Nor is the cast sufficiently numerous for such an undertaking. Thus, from an artistic point of view, the achievements of this new stage were not always of the first order. However, by the beginning of the next winter season, these two institutions will be able to employ upward of 200 musicians, instead of 120 as heretofore, as well as a sufficient number of competent soloists, making it possible to raise the performances of both houses to a high level. It is a pity that the building itself has been reconstructed in a rather superficial and insipid style. The Freie Volksbühne is mainly supported by the masses represented by the trades-unions, who can boast of being subscribers for 1500 seats per day, thus giving this stage not only its right of existence, but also a financial guarantee.

The Grosse Volksoper

This theater must not be mistaken for the Grosse Volksoper (People's Opera), where we have a similar state of affairs. These performances have, for the last two years, taken place in

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Fin-de-Siècle Music

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London, April 11

WHEN "Patience," or Bunthorne's Bride, was first produced at the Opera Comique, London, on April 23, 1881, it was described as "an entirely new and original aesthetic opera." Indeed, Gilbert and Sullivan made no bones of labeling all their operas "entirely new and original."

In "Twelfth Night" Viola says of her father's daughter: "She pined in thought, and with a green and yellow melancholy, she sat like Patience on a monument. . . . Gilbert's Patience is herself a monument of the green and yellow, the 'greenery-vallery' Grosvener Gallery" period, which scandalized the staid and decorous-minded toward the end of the nineteenth century. It was a time, in Mr. Holbrook Jackson's words, so tolerant of novelty in art and ideas that it would seem as though the declining century wished to make amends for several decades of intellectual and artistic monotony. "But whatever the cause, the last decade of the last century was, in spite of its many extravagances, a renaissance period, characterized by much mental activity and a quickening of the imagination. . . . 'Fin-de-Siècle' was the shibboleth, and to anything and everything in the least strange or savoring of freakishness this phrase was promptly affixed. As the cockney lady said in a burlesque novel of the period: 'It's fang-de-seeyale that does it, my dear, and education, and reading Green.'"

No Green and Yellow Music

It was at this time that the ingenious Max Nordau produced his book "Degeneration," but with one well-directed broadside—"The Sanity of Art: An Exposure of the Current Nonsense About Artists Being Degenerate"—Bernard Shaw quickly reduced this fin-de-siècle hypothesis to ruins. On the surface, at any rate, music seemed of all late nineteenth century English art to have the least life in it. The era of purple patches and pale paradoxes had no green and yellow music. For the average native musical composition of that epoch resembled nothing so much as "one of those characteristic British faces that, once seen, are never remembered." Like the amateur writer of anthems in "The Green Carnation," English composers of the eighties and nineties, by being sedulously unexpected, were exquisitely difficult to comprehend. "Listen to his anthem," said Lord Reggie's friend. "He is beginning to play it. How unexpected it is. It always does what the ear wants, and all modern music does what the ear does not want. Therefore the ear always expects to be disappointed, and Lord Reggie astonishes it by never disappointing it." Such novelty is not entirely unknown even in the twentieth century.

One may plod through the crowded index of Mr. Holbrook Jackson's "The Eighteen-Nineties" without discovering the name of a single contemporary

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English composer apart from that of Sullivan, and even his comes under the letter G—Gilbert and Sullivan. Obviously—as those who listened to it heard at a glance, so to speak—English music had nothing to do with the aesthetic craze or, for the matter of that, anything else aesthetic. One could, as soon imagine a retired army colonel, clad in the now famous plum-colored velvet knickerbocker suit, carrying a tulip and a lily down Bond Street. Which, of course, is very much what Gilbert did imagine in his aesthetic satire "Patience."

Three Times in an Evening

A fin-de-siècle writer declared that to disagree with three-fourths of the British public on all points is one of the deepest consolations in all moments of doubt. But Sullivan shared the general conviction of his time, a conviction still held by many musical critics today: that long, dull oratorios and symphonies must be serious art, while a popular tune—however spontaneous, alive and witty—is not art at all. Bernard Shaw had not yet educated the public to take humor seriously. In "Patience" Sullivan was more successful than usual in resisting the temptation of thinking that he was one of the respectable professors of the dismal science practiced by most of his colleagues, with the result that he wrote tunes like the "Silver Churn," and, in the words of a contemporary writer: "Even army officers and prosaic beings of all kinds contrived to hum or growl this taking melody."

"Estheticism, like all fashions, flattered its butterfly impulses for only a moment or two, but it was gayly colored and externally, at any rate, more attractive than some of the strange drab modes of today. In an age, as Mr. A. B. Walkley says, of bobbed hair and short sentences, Gilbert's caps still fit. 'Nonsense, yes, perhaps—but oh, what precious nonsense.'"

Mr. Rupert D'Oyly Carte's company at the Princes Theater play "Patience" with the skill of long practice, and perhaps one ought not to grumble that, thanks to encores, one heard the opera performed at least three times in a single evening. A feast is as good as enough.

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THE RADIO PAGE

NAVY COUPLING TUBE CIRCUIT PERMITS MULTIPLE RECEPTION

Each Hook-Up in Series Rejects All Wave-Lengths Except One to Which It Is Adjusted

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 3.—The United States Shipping Board is placing special emphasis upon making its vessels the safest in the world. Not only are they equipped with radio and submarine signals, but their lifeboats are similarly outfitted. The radio signals of the lifeboats will carry 50 miles and the submarine signals 10. By means of these signals, rescue boats can find those adrift in the densest fogs and not run them down. While the Leviathan carries an extra radio operator to handle communications coming in on the distress signal wave length—600 meters—the other ships of the board are being equipped with loud-speakers connected to receiving sets tuned to intercept the 600-meter wave length. The necessity of keeping the receiving sets properly adjusted is impressed on all operators.

The operation of two receiving sets, one tuned to get only the 600-meter wave length and the other to catch general communications, with one antenna, is made possible by use of a special coupling tube circuit, known as the navy. When this is connected to a receiving set, it rejects all wave lengths except the one to which it is

adjusted. Through using several of these devices, each adjusted to its own particular wave length, six messages have been received simultaneously on one antenna.

The coupling tube circuit gives the solution of a problem which has received much consideration from those interested in welfare work among sailors. That is the problem of providing for their entertainment when off duty. An extra receiving set will enable them to get programs now, without interfering with the watch for distress signals.

Before the coupling tube circuit was developed, it was found impossible to receive signals on a receiving set which was situated near a sending set, regardless of the wave length used by the operator in transmitting. The efficiency of the device is displayed in the radio room of the Leviathan, which measures approximately 6 by 15 feet and where messages are being sent and received simultaneously on two wave lengths. One of the sending sets is a 6-kilowatt tube set. By using a special navy amplifier, it has been found that messages can be received without connecting the receiving set to the antenna, the instruments crowded together in the room seeming to serve in that capacity.

Senate Fount of Wisdom May Flow for Radio Fans

By The Associated Press

Washington, May 3.—The boom of drinking at the fountain of senatorial wisdom—without even waiting for the Congressional Record to come from the presses—soon may be granted to the whole country.

Under a resolution adopted yesterday, the Senate inquired of the War and Navy departments whether it would be feasible to broadcast its proceedings through government stations. It was proposed by Robert B. Howell (R.), senator from Nebraska, and met with instant and unanimous approval.

RADIO COMPASSES BOONS TO VESSELS

Electro-Magnetic Waves Serve to Direct Ship's Course

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Radio compasses, or direction finders, which may utilize electro-magnetic waves to direct the courses of ocean liners, are described by George R. Putnam, Commissioner of the Lighthouse Service. Anyone familiar with an indoor loop aerial has seen a direction finder in operation, says Mr. Putnam. It is formed by coiling an insulated wire several times about a rotating frame four feet square. When its edge is turned in the direction from which radio waves are coming, signals are received most intensely. On shipboard the navigator or radio operator turns the loop about and changes the compass to point in the direction of the lighthouse or lighthouse which is signaling. The man who is steering changes the course of the vessel accordingly.

Today 291 vessels, including most of the large transatlantic liners, are equipped, or are being equipped, with radio compasses. Five months ago the number was only 190. Most of the progress in the development of the radio compasses has been made within the last three years. The tests were carried out by the Lighthouse Service and the Bureau of Standards. The perfecting of the electron tube has been an important help.

CALIFORNIA TALKS WITH JAVA, SETTING NEW RADIO RECORD

By a Staff Correspondent

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif., May 3.—San Francisco and Malabar, the chief city of the island of Java—8000 miles distant—are now in direct radio communication, establishing a new world record for long distance transmission. Station WJZ, the powerful naval station here is credited with the achievement after weeks of experimenting and tuning in with the Dutch station PBX at Malabar.

Regular service is anticipated shortly. San Francisco sending direct and receiving acknowledgment via Honolulu and Cavite. The time for sending has been temporarily scheduled for 2 to 4:35 a. m. Pacific time.

Under the auspices of the Greater New York Federation of Churches.

6:30 p. m.—Interdenominational services.

6:30 p. m.—Musical program direct from the Capitol Theater.

WGY, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. (350 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—Music by Romano's Orchestra, Albany, N. Y.

6:30 p. m.—Musical program direct from the Capitol Theater.

WGY, General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y. (350 Meters)

6:30 p. m.—WGY Symphony Orchestra, assisted by Kohn Hager, baritone. Selections, excerpts from the "Chimes of Normandy."

7 p. m.—Services of the Broadway Methodist Episcopal Church, Schenectady, N. Y.

WIP, Episcopal Bros., Philadelphia, Pa. (500 Meters)

4:30 p. m.—Services conducted by Dr. W. Wilkinson from Georgetown Theater.

7:30 p. m.—Evening service from Holy Trinity Church.

8:30 p. m.—Symphonic program by Ben Staid and his WIP Symphony Orchestra, assisted by Karl Bonawitz at the organ, from Germano Theater.

"Radio Party for the Kiddies" Is Daily Feature on Board S. S. Paris



Wide World Photo

"A radio party for the kiddies" is a daily feature on the S. S. Paris. On bright days the affair is held on deck, and in inclement weather the party is moved indoors into one of the salons. Daily refreshments are served, and the radio furnishes "music while they eat."

The cut indicates they enjoy it. As the ship leaves New York, the big stations in the eastern half of the United States are heard clearly, using only the portable loop. This, of course, is due largely to the fact that there is no interference from nearby

sets, and that the radio waves travel easily over water, there being no mineral deposits to deflect them. About the fourth day out the big British stations, 2LO in London, 5IT in Birmingham, 5SC in Glasgow, and others begin to be heard.

Nations of World Uniting in Song Is Radio Project

Great Power for Good Seen in Proposal for World-Wide "Community Sing"

Community singing on the most impressive scale ever attempted is to be tried out tonight by station WJZ of the Radio Corporation of America, New York City, when the hundreds of thousands of radio listeners will be urged to join in the singing of "America," "The Star Spangled Banner" and "Swanee River," lead by William Wade Hinshaw.

Mr. Hinshaw, a former Metropolitan Opera singer and a producer of operas, delivered a radio address from WJZ two weeks ago, and at the conclusion requested his unseen audience to join with him in singing "America." The number of letters which he received after the radio-casting proved conclusively that thousands of his listeners had joined him, and upon the success of that rather impromptu experiment sprang his idea of national, and eventually international, community singing through the agency of radio. In Mr. Hinshaw's own words:

My idea is that through the radio it would be easily possible to have not only the whole of the United States sing together at one and the same time, but also eventually to have the whole world sing together in some song and create such a hymn of joy and peace that it would produce a tremendous force for the good of the world.

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USE OF TERM "KILOCYCLES," NOT "WAVE-LENGTH," URGED

Radio Engineer Insists Applying "Wave-Length" to Designate Stations Is Not Appropriate

Superhetrodyne receivers are the subject of so much conversation in radio circles today and the terms "kilocycles" and "frequency" used so much in describing the peculiar action of these elements seems timely.

Actually, all radio is based on these terms and engineers and radio enthusiasts with considerable experience seldom use anything else in their work and conversations. Some months ago all listeners were urged to use kilocycles instead of the term "wave-length" in regard to transmitting stations.

What is a kilocycle? John V. L. Hogan, fellow and past president of the Institute of Radio Engineers gives some interesting figures in answer to this question. According to Mr. Hogan, the word kilocycle is formed by combining "kilo," which means 1000, with "cycle." Thus a kilocycle is 1000 cycles.

But what is a cycle? What does it mean when we say that WEAF radiates a wave of 610 kilocycles frequency? The frequency of anything that happens over and over again is merely the number of times it occurs in any given length of time. The sun passes over our heads once a day or 365 times a year. A grandfather's clock pendulum swings back and forth 30 times per minute; its complete swing from one side to the other and back is called one cycle of vibration. We may, therefore, say that the pendulum swings or vibrates at the frequency of 30 cycles per minute.

A small mantle clock with a pendulum only one-eighth as long will have a pendulum vibration frequency eight times as great or 240 cycles per minute. A frequency of 240 vibrations per minute is the same as one of four cycles per second, since there are 60 seconds in a minute. We can hear a vibration of 16 cycles per second. It is in fact the lowest note of a large organ. A little faster vibration, one of 27 cycles per second, is in fact the lowest note of a large organ. A little faster vibration, one of 27 cycles per second, is the lowest note (A) on the piano keyboard. The greater the number of cycles per second the higher the pitch of the note.

Audibility of Frequencies

Most of us can hear frequencies even two octaves higher than the highest note of the piano, or up to about 16,000 cycles. Here we are getting useless zeros in our numbers and we can get rid of them by referring to 16 kilocycles instead of 16,000 cycles. Frequencies of this general size are rare in sound waves such as are radiated from musical instruments, for a frequency of 8 kilocycles from the piccolo is about the highest one hears. Such frequencies are used a great deal in radio, however, and 15 or 16 kilocycle radio waves are common for transoceanic wireless telegraphy.

Every radio-casting station, like every key on the piano, has its own characteristic wave frequency. WEAF sends at 610 kc (kilocycles); WCAP in Washington sends at 610 kc; NAA, the naval station at Arlington, has a wave of 690 kc; WOR in Newark operates at 740 kc, and the Schenectady WGY wave is of 790 kc. The electric current at the radio-casting station, the

waves it radiates, and the electric current that those waves produce in your receiver all have the characteristic frequency of the station. Consequently, frequency stated in kilocycles is an accurate and useful measurement of a radio station's wave.

"Wave length" applies only to waves in space; it gives us no idea of interference conditions. On the other hand, frequency in kilocycles is universal throughout the sender, the waves and the receiver; and it tells us at once the interference relations between waves.

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TAX PLAN OPPOSED BY RADIO CHAMBER

National Organization Leading Fight to Nullify Proposed Imposit on Apparatus

A determined campaign against the proposed 10 per cent tax on radio sets and products is being made by the National Radio Chamber of Commerce from its headquarters at 165 Broadway, New York City, and the public already is responding to the activities.

When the tax was first proposed, the Chamber disseminated news of this step by the efforts of the various allied radio organizations, and a flood of telegrams and letters to Washington were the result. Special dispatches to daily papers, organization of jobbers and retailers, display material, contact with national committees of both political parties, and a poll of the Senate are among the steps under way.

The following statements are to be brought home to every Senator and the public, as far as possible:

1. The only argument for the radio tax is that the money must be raised somehow. If that is so, why lift the tax from candy and beverages which now yields \$23,000,000 and instead put a tax on radio sets which will yield an estimated revenue of only \$10,000,000?

2. The Senate mistakenly classes the radio as a luxury. This is unfair. The radio is now, and will become increasingly more so, a powerful force for education, religion, and commerce.

3. The Radio Tax is a "nuisance" tax. Both President Coolidge and Secretary Hoover have agreed that no new nuisance taxes should be imposed upon the American public.

4. "Nuisance" taxes are admitted by tax experts to be the least productive, the most irritating, the most conducive of evasion and of governmental corruption of any form of tax. Why make matters worse than they already are by taxing radio?

5. The Radio Tax will deprive the American public of the full benefit of a source of information and culture which has hitherto been considered as a great free blessing—costing only the price of a receiving set.

6. Radio has been developed and perfected largely by the inventions of amateurs. By placing this added burden on the amateurs, the Government will actually be taxing American inventive genius.

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KDKA at Pittsburgh has 35 pickup points connected to the station by land lines, making possible the great variety of programs sent forth. This demands a considerable amount of maintenance work, for these wires must be kept in the best of shape to carry the programs with fidelity.

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Radio Programs

Due to its wide circulation, The Christian Science Monitor is compelled to publish radio programs a week in advance to reach readers at distant points.

SATURDAY, MAY 10

One of the best evening's entertainment ever offered radio listeners will be put on the air by WIP, May 10, when "A Night in a Radiocasting Station," from the Metropolitan Opera House in Philadelphia, will be radio-cast. All the remote control features and regular studio presentations will be offered. There is seldom such an array of talent before one station's microphones in an evening; the Philadelphia Police Band, WIP Operatic Quartet, University of Pennsylvania Orchestra, Ted Weems Orchestra, Harold Leonard and his Red Jacket Club from Madrid, Uncle Wip and his Kiddie Klub, the Philadelphia Shrine Band of 100 pieces, Ben Staid and his WIP Symphony—and on and on it goes until it ends with addresses by the Mayor, Mr. Gimbel, and Albert H. Lader Jr.

The comic opera "Falke" is scheduled for this date from 5 SC at Glasgow, Scotland. American listeners will notice the difference in American and English programs, for Shakespearean plays, comic operas, festivals, etc., while occasionally put on the programs in America, are the dominant features of the programs put out by the British Broadcasting Company.

Vincent Lopez, always good and showing the influence of the new symphonic school of dance music, is again on the program at WEAF preceded by Eddie Elkins Orchestra with banjo and Hawaiian guitar players.

Radio by a real authority is offered by WJZ at 7:45 p. m. when Dr. Alfred N. Goldsmith, chief radio-cast engineer of the Radio Corporation of America will talk on "What Is Professional Radio." For the young man contemplating entering radio as a business or profession this talk should be of especial interest.

CKAC, in Montreal, starts its evening program with stories for children in French and English. This is an opportunity for all listeners to tune in and brush up on the French they are supposed to have carried away from school and college. Really good conversational form is the need of students and La Presse is rendering a service not only to the French people in Canada but to Americans.

On the Pacific Coast, Florentine Redon, mezzo soprano, will give a program from station KFI. This is an evening of concertos of the E. C. Anthony station with the Examiner concert at 9 p. m., a popular concert at 10 p. m. and a concert of dance music by Max Fisher's Coconut Grove orchestra at 11 p. m.

Hale Brothers in San Francisco will give a reading of the Scriptures at noon on this date. What a good feature for other stations to follow—just a thought for the day from the great writings of all times. During the evening they will radio-cast a program by Art Weidner and his orchestra.

Program Features

SATURDAY, MAY 10

BRITISH SUMMER TIME

5 SC, Glasgow, Scotland (420 Meters)

7:40 p. m.—Comte Opera 2/Falke

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WNAC, The Shepard Stores, Boston, Mass. (275 Meters)

9:20 a. m.—WNAC Women's Club Talks

11:30 p. m.—Organ Recital—from the Cathedral Church of St. Paul

12:15 p. m.—Shepard Colonial Orchestra

5:30 p. m.—WNAC dinner dance

7 p. m.—Concert by Massachusetts Auto Operators

8 p. m.—Music—State Ballroom Orchestra

9 p. m.—Copley-Plaza Orchestra

WGI, American Radio and Research Corps, Medford, Mass. (360 Meters)

6 p. m.—Meeting of the Amrad Big Brother Club

6:30 p. m.—Talk on Current Events by David M. Cheney

7 p. m.—Talks on New England Business Industry by Arthur R. Currier

WBZ, Boston Herald-Traveler, Westinghouse, Springfield, Mass. (327 Meters)

5:05 p. m.—Boston Music Week concert by the Leo Reisman ensemble

5:30 p. m.—Boston Music Week special dance concert by Leo Reisman and his orchestra

6:40 p. m.—Concert by the Hotel Kimbark trio

7 p. m.—Program from the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church

WOR, L. Bomberger & Co., Newark, N. J. (405 Meters)

7 p. m.—Instrumental Brass Quartet of the Salvation Army National Staff Band

2. Rudolph Prins, composer, new in a program of Bohemian music, 3. Geof-

frey O'Hara, composer-baritone, in a program of his own compositions

9 p. m.—Bell Record Symphony Orchestra and artists

WIP, Gimbel Brothers, Philadelphia (509 Meters)

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THE HOME FORUM

The Poet in the Role of Dissembler

REACHING across the table with a long arm the Poet shoved aside the lamp so that he could have a clearer view of my face. The Blue and Gold Painter and the White-Haired Lady, both of whom were sharing our solitude for awhile, laid down their forks and waited. When the Poet was in decisive mood he carried all before him. Fixing me with a compelling eye, he asked:

"Did you assert that this retreat of yours was a good place, an admirable spot, to come to for the purpose of work? You needn't answer"—as I gave signs of a restless longing to explain myself—"if you remember you urged that town was too distracting, too many people and too many places and too many noises, and that someone was always drifting in and leaving you in that indeterminate mental condition which precludes the flow of those precious fancies on which you so pride yourself. You made mention of my mental state too, and invited me down here where I could have the whole seascape and all the sand dunes to work in, and only the clams to listen to."

His voice was becoming so thick with grievance that the White-Haired Lady reached for a glass of water, and like a small boy on the verge of tears the Poet went on.

"Now I ask the assembled multitude, how can anyone work with the sea calling constantly, the river sparkling whenever there is a sun or moon to make it scintillate, and sands stretching into space. I thought that words would flow from my pen when I came down here, meanings difficult to convey in those whimsical fancies of mine would clarify in this delightful air, and soon be writ in neat lines upon white paper. But here we are, both of us, piles of paper all over the place, yellow and white, still unsullied by a single line."

The White-Haired Lady and I exchanged surreptitious glances, for since the Blue and Gold Painter's arrival the Poet had lost what little desire for work he had ever shown. His lengthy speech alone displayed his disorder. And through it all the Painter sat crumpling bread in fingers which were quite free from paint—which meant that she had not been working either—and said not a word; but she was thinking deeply if I knew her as well as I thought I did. The White-Haired Lady pushed back a strand of her lovely hair and poured herself another cup of tea, and all the time I knew that this avalanche of

words was but the prelude to another move, for outside the beach was drenched in moonlight and the surf shone white as curds.

"You are really falling way behind," went on the politely solicitous Poet, "and here is the book which the Painter brought you, this volume for which she ransacked the bookstalls of Paris and at last found in London." He pushed aside such dishes as lay before me, placed a pile of paper ready under my hand, a green eye-shade, and opened at the title page, the book. Having done all this he ran an eager arm through that of the Blue and Gold Painter who had not said a single word in all this time, gently drew her toward the door, and so into the romantic world outside.

"So-o," murmured the White-Haired Lady in that charming way which seems to belong to her alone, as she gathered up a pile of plates and turned to the kitchen, while I promptly lost myself in an Italy which flourished before ever America was discovered. For after all, living up to my reputation, what was moonlight compared to this?

"A Treatise on Painting, Written by Cennino Cennini, in the Year 1437, and First Published in Italian in 1821, with an Introduction and Notes by Signor Tambroni, containing Practical Directions for Painting in Fresco, Secco, Oil, and Distemper, with the Art of Gilding and Illuminating Manuscripts Adopted by the Old Italian Masters. . . . Translated by Mrs. Merrifield. . . . London: Edward Lumley, 56 Chancery Lane, M DCCC XLIV." Tambroni, who was a member of several academies connected with the arts and sciences, considered these writings of Cennini "as a complete and precious memorial of the fine arts in Italy in the fourteenth century," and that of all the arts of painting of those times and the times which preceded them he has composed the "most complete treatise that has ever been written." Tambroni once asked Signor Angelo Mai, prefect of the Vatican library, if this manuscript of Cennini could not be found among the manuscripts, and "but a short time elapsed before he announced to me that he had discovered it among the Otobonian manuscripts, numbered 2974."

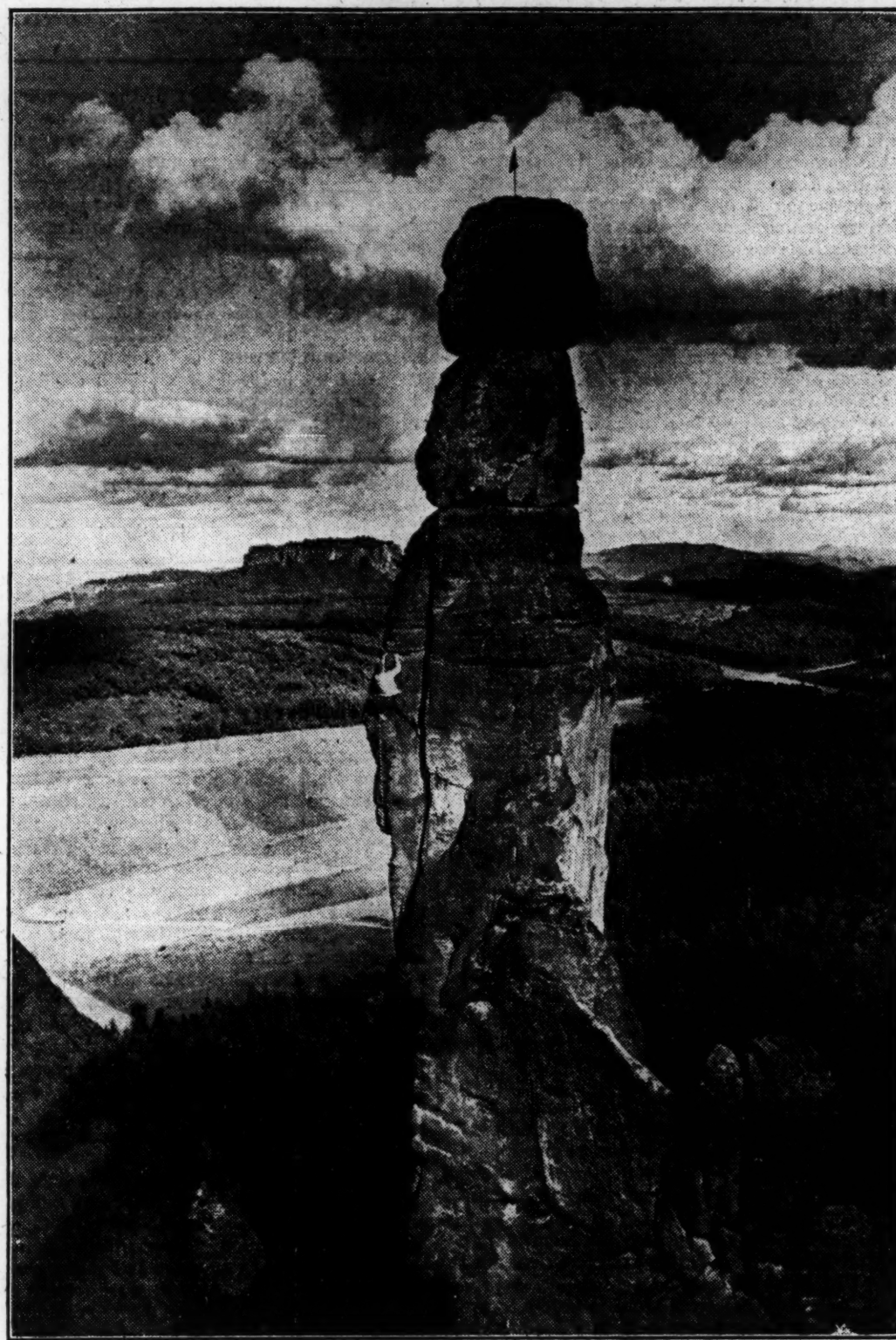
Cennini wrote this book in prison, where he was cast for debt, somewhere around his eightieth year, and begins it "for the utility and good advantage of those who would attain perfection in the Arts. . . . I, Cennini, son of Andrea Cennini, born in the Colle di Valdelsa, was instructed in these arts for twelve years by Agnolo, son of Taddeo of Florence, my master, who learned the art from Taddeo his father, the godson of Giotto, whose disciple he had been for twenty-four years. This Giotto introduced the Greek manner of painting among the Latins, and united it to the modern school. . . . Of Giotto the English translator says: 'It has been said that Giotto was the pupil of Cimabue (a Florentine who died in 1300), to whom the revival of painting in Italy has usually been attributed. It has also been said that he was taught by the Greeks; but later researches have shown that Giunta di Pisa, who painted in 1202, is the most ancient Italian painter whose name is inscribed on pictures. He was a disciple of the Greeks.'"

Cennini believed that it was the "stimulus of a noble mind" which caused anyone to study art in any of its forms, and he told all such followers that they must adorn themselves "first with this vesture, namely, love, reverence, obedience, and perseverance. And, according to my ability, I shall begin to put you under the direction of a master, to learn as much as in the following pages I can impart to you of what my master taught me." So quite simply he explains those technicalities of craftsmanship which lay bare the secrets of the early Italian masters, details of color which were only passed on from a master to his disciples, and jealously guarded from all others. There are chapters on drawing, mixing of colors, painting in fresco and secco, and this last ends with these directions for painting mountains when there are none at hand for the painter to see: "If you would have a good model for mountains, so that they should appear natural, procure some large and broken pieces of rock, and draw from these, giving them lights and shades as you see them on the stones before you." I read on, chapters about the preparation of colors, painting on walls, "and now we are really going to paint pictures," every detail given, everything possibly but the talent which makes learning it at all possible.

The White-Haired Lady had long been sitting by the fire, and many pages had passed under my eyes when the Poet and the Blue and Gold Painter returned. It was just at this moment too—or perhaps I had been saving it for this delectable chance—that I came across a paragraph which lent itself gorgeously to the occasion.

"Ultramarine blue," I read aloud in a tone which I tried to fill with gentle musing. "Is a colour more noble, beautiful, and perfect, than any other colour; and its good qualities exceed anything we can say in its favour. . . . And with this colour and gold (which are the great ornaments of our art) you may produce the finest effects."

The Poet placed a chair for the Blue and Gold Painter so that freighting and lamplight would fall on her head, then standing back to survey the picture thus presented to our eyes he, as usual, claimed the last word. "It did not take old Cennini to tell me that," he said. R. L. A.



Photograph by Walter Hahn, Dresden

The King of Sandstone Columns, in "Saxon Switzerland"

Curious Sandstone Rocks

CLOISTERS of nature, stately cathedral pillars, rise the sandstone columns, gray, rounded, solemn, and around and through them wild glades and steep, descending paths. Glens, sheltering shrubs and ferns, lie in the hollows and warm pine groves bank against the feet of each successive tumult of sandstone pinnacles. Then the country spreads out wide and open with small fields and slight open spaces, to be gathered together suddenly and rushed upward into another gigantic "fascies" of stone. Such is "Saxon Switzerland."

We had journeyed south from Dresden, following the Elbe River, crossing it at Pirna. We had climbed westward, parallel with the river. Reaching the pine woods, we struck snow, white, deep, silent; the woods were green, a dull green, and the trunks of the pines showed a heavy black. Up and up we mounted, and then stopped abruptly in front of an inn. Then descending, we reached a ledge of rock and stood spellbound.

We were on top of the Bastei, a fragment of the enormous assemblage of gaunt pillars and curious sandstone pinnacles that protrude perpendicularly to the earth's soft surface. They form, together, the "Saxon Switzerland" and are the dog waves in the center of the lands lying between the Erzgebirge mountains of Czechoslovakia and the Lausitzer range of Silesia.

Almost directly under our lookout on the Bastei swept the ponderously turning River Elbe, bearing a lone barge, timber loaded out of Czechoslovakia.

"Waiting for Her Cue"

The world was all attention, and the hemlocks stood, a row. Ushers, never changing costume through the Season's wonder-show, While the day, below the hillside, tried her colors, one by one. On the clouds experimenting, till the coming of the sun.

In the vines about my window, where the sparrows all convene, They were practicing the chorus that should usher in the Queen. And the sod-imprisoned flowers craved the word to shoulder through: Green-girdled Spring was at the wing, and waiting for her cue!

She shall enter to the claron of the crystal-ringing brooks, She shall tread on frail arbutus in the moist and mossy nooks: She shall touch the bleak drop-curtain of the Winter with her wand Till it lifts, and shows the wonder of the apple blooms beyond! Yet with all her golden sunlight, and her twilights of perfume, Yet with all the mystic splendor of her nights of starlit glow, She shall bring no sweeter moment than this one in which I knew That laughing Spring was at the wing, and waiting for her cue! —Guy Wetmore Carryl.

The Runes of Finland and "Hiawatha"

IT IS winter in Finland. The snow has sifted through the pines, packed the hollows, spread over the ice in the lakes. It is the sunset hour, when the red shadows spread over the snows, the long-distant hills grow purple and the lakes become small pools of crimson. The light wanes, the deep woods darken and the hush of a light wind stirs a whisper through the pines. A cottage, tucked in the elbow of a knoll, pushes its candle light through a small window. Within the cottage a peasant sits before the fire, his family gathered around him. He is the "lailaja," or singer of the "runes."

These runes are of ancient origin; they come trickling through history from the wells of heathen mythology. They caught the meaning of religion, they took it in; they bore with the renaissance of the nineteenth century and were definitely moulded by it. The literature of Finland today is based on the runes that ran, tongue-told, through the centuries, to be finally assembled into the epic poem of the land, the "Kalevala" (Land of Heroes), the work of Elias Lönnrot.

Lönnrot was born at the beginning of the nineteenth century. He studied at the University of Abo and there made the close acquaintance of Johann Ludwig Runeberg and Johann Wilhelm Snellman. Together they founded the Finnish Literary Society, which was later to give Lönnrot the encouragement and financial support necessary for his life work.

He traveled over the country from end to end, listening to the runes and copying them down. He found the current of a single story, pieced the fragments together in sequence, and evolved the "Kalevala." The first edition, which appeared in 1885, has been called the fifth great epic of the world, and Lönnrot the "Homer of Finland."

The greatest figure of the poem is the hero, "Vainamoinen," patriarch and minstrel, known for his wisdom. The scene is laid in Kalevala, or Finland, and in Pohjola, or Lapland. It is the story of the heroes of the southern land, full of love and adventures, magic, manners and customs, with a thread of mythology binding the whole together. It is a golden tale, and the richest design comes in the final lines, which mark paganism retreating before Christianity:

"Suns may rise and set in Suomi, Rise and set for generations, When the north will learn my teachings, Will recall my wisdom sayings, Hunger for the true religion."

The meter and form are familiar to students of American literature through Longfellow's "Hiawatha." That the

two poems have a strong resemblance is beyond doubt, and that Longfellow is indebted to the "Kalevala" for certain characters and incidents seems probable. He made the acquaintance of the Finnish epic through the German translation of Schiefner. The two great national poems have several points in common; there is the fall of Vainamoinen's mother from the sky and the fall of Nokomis; Vainamoinen planting the barley and Hiawatha the maize; Vainamoinen asking the trees for wood for his boat, and Hiawatha seeking material in the same manner; Vainamoinen's struggle with the pike and Hiawatha's with the sturgeon; Kullervo is the prototype of Kwasind; Lemminkäinen is the original of Pau-Puk-Keewis; Lemminkäinen's fight with the frost and the similar tussle of Shingebis; the Swan of Tuonela and the Red Swan of Hiawatha; and finally Vainamoinen's departure in a boat toward the sunset on the approach of Christianity and the similar departure of Hiawatha on the appearance of the White Man.

But these resemblances do not detract from the value of either of the poems. In all their rich individuality, they can be separately enjoyed and appreciated. An Everyman's edition of the "Kalevala" in two volumes sets the story forth in a satisfactory English translation. But it takes the melody of the pines by Kuopio or the lakes of Savonlinna or the rapids by Imatra, and the runes sung to the quaint tunes wrought from a "kantele" in some peasant cottage, to wring the full beauty from this epic of the "Land of a Thousand Lakes."

The Hollywater Firs

A second hill, not far from the first, was preferable when I wished for a wide horizon, or to drink the wind and the music of the wind. Round and dome-like, it stood alone; and although not so high as its neighbor, it was more conspicuous, and seen from a distance appeared to be vastly higher. The reason of this was that it was crowned with a grove of Scotch firs with boles that rose straight and smooth and mast-like to a height of about eighty feet; thus, seen from afar, the hill looked about a hundred feet higher than it actually was, the tree-tops themselves forming a thick, round dome, conspicuous above the surrounding forest, and Wolmer's most prominent feature. . . . One old native of Wolmer, whose memory over five years ago went back about sixty years, assured me that the trees looked just as big when he was a little boy as they do now. Undoubtedly they are very old. . . . The green woodpecker had discovered the unsoundness of many of them;

Salvation Day by Day

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

WHAT is the nature of each one's expectancy as he sets about the daily round? Does the thought of present-day salvation from evil lend zest and interest to his daily tasks? Or is one dismayed by the apparent abyss between right desires and their accomplishment? In the general opinion of mankind, human existence seems to present problems impossible of solution,—sickness for which no cure can be found, shackles from which there seems to be no present way of escape. Some professedly religious-minded people even regard it as presumptuous to expect present immunity from sickness and sorrow, wrong and misfortune. The expectation of salvation is, therefore, thrust aside to a more "convenient season"; and in the meantime mankind tolerates remediable evils, and foregoes available blessings. Although vaguely expecting perfection from a distant Deity in the far future, many mortals attach but little importance to the overcoming of their faults in the present. Yet the passing of time and translation to another sphere do not in themselves determine the great question of salvation.

The Psalmist's demand is, "Sing unto the Lord. . . . shew forth his salvation from day to day." Perhaps one's difficulty seems to be an irritable temper, illness, poverty, discouragement, or friendlessness. To one thus afflicted, Christian Science reveals the way of comfort and dominion through a demonstrable understanding of the perfect nature of God. Does anyone truly believe that sin, disease, poverty, and sorrow emanate from God and are ordained by divine law? Because he knew them to be utterly contrary to the purpose of divine Love, Christ Jesus, the Way-shower, tolerated none of these evils. Why, then, should mortals suffer afflictions which are contrary to the will of God? Since blessedness and health are universally available today, why are they not being universally experienced? Because, generally speaking, they are sought for in materiality.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, we read (p. 21): "If the disciple is advancing spiritually, he is striving to enter in. He constantly turns away from material sense, and looks towards the imperishable things of Spirit. If, honest, he will be in earnest from the start, and gain a little each day in the right direction, till at last he finishes his course with joy." Christian Science shows one, not alone how to finish the course, but how daily to run this course with joy. Not content with gazing at a peak from the valley, the eager mountaineer compasses the ascent step by step; and he finds that every upward step advances his view. Joyous footsteps, moreover, are always speedier ones. Similarly, from the human standpoint, perfection is reached by means of the buoyant outlook, mounting faith, and courageous footsteps. Joshua says, "Every place that the sole of your foot shall tread upon, that have I given unto you." In other words, every true effort records some permanent gain. Many of us need to be saved

from what may have previously been considered as virtues,—such as the exercise of will-power, the managing of others, willingness to be leaned upon, and self-justification. Christian Science unmasks self-will in every form, as well as self-condemnation and self-justification, and reveals the pathway of well-doing, which can be trodden only in humility.

The animating purpose of daily life should undoubtedly be to rise above low levels of thought and to compass present-day salvation by means of spiritual regeneration. Through the practice of Christian Science, every day brings increasing liberation from bondage to sickness, sin, and discord, through an understanding of Spirit and spiritual law. It is comforting to realize that there is actually no law of sickness, and that there does exist the ever operative, divinely ordained law of health. Lulled by lethargy, or dulled by discouragement, many people give in to resignation, and await future salvation with folded hands; but Christian Science is proving that through spiritual awakening, every day may prove a day of salvation, a progressive day. It also teaches that since divine Love is shedding holiness, happiness, health, on all alike, each one's day is genuinely happy only in proportion as, through reflecting love, he contributes to the happiness of others. One needs to be saved from selfishness; for in continued selfishness is no present or future salvation.

The Apostle James writes, "A double minded man is unstable in all his ways," by which saying he pointed out that instability results from the belief in two opposing powers. This belief in duality acts like a brake on progress; whereas single-minded allegiance to good is a scientific spur to progress. It is through a daily fuller and freer expression of man's God-bestowed purity and perfection that the way of salvation is found practicable here and now. Divine Love both awakens right desires and fulfills them in every honest heart, and no one need feel rudderless or buffeted by adversity. On the contrary, the individual who turns from error to Truth, from matter to Spirit, for his health and regeneration is conscious of security and stability at all times. In Science and Health (p. 39) we read: "'Now,' cried the apostle, 'is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation,'—meaning, not that now men must prepare for a future-world salvation, or safety, but that now is the time in which to experience that salvation in spirit and in life."

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear,  then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, SATURDAY, MAY 3, 1924

EDITORIALS

THE causes leading up to various past wars have frequently supplied students of history with interesting topics for discussion and fields for absorbing inquiry. The judgments of one generation usually differ from those of a succeeding one. New materials are continually being discovered in connection with the most distant events, and new methods of investigation seldom fail to set old happenings in new lights. The conclusions of one set of scholars naturally do not always tally with those of another.

Though the World War has so recently passed off the stage of actuality that many of its leading actors are still mentioned on the first pages of the newspapers, it has already reached the stage of historical investigation. Teachers of history who have had special training in the art of seeking historical truth, based on contemporary evidence, are examining the official documents that have been published, presumably in the same manner and with the same open attitude, uninfluenced by either personal or national bias, and seeking only objective facts, as they would have examined the causes of the Punic or the Thirty Years wars. Their deductions are based on impressive citations of original sources, in the manner of theses for academic degrees; and in view of the frequent appeals of statesmen to history as the final judge of their motives and actions during the World War it is interesting to observe what the findings of the historians have so far been.

One of these findings, or rather a summary of one set of conclusions, has been contributed to the May number of the Current History Magazine, published by the New York Times Company. It is by Harry Elmer Barnes, professor of historical sociology at Smith College, Northampton, Mass., and this year professor of the history of culture at Clark University, Worcester, Mass. One of the authorities he cites frequently is a colleague on the Smith College faculty, Prof. Sidney B. Fay, and most of his source-material comes from the cullings of the Russian, German and Austrian archives, permitted or directed by the republican governments that succeeded the imperial régimes.

That Professor Barnes had decided opinions on the subject of who was responsible for the outbreak of the World War was disclosed by his recent review in the New Republic of a book called "Europe Since 1915" by Prof. Charles Downer Hazen, a teacher at Columbia University in New York. In this volume the author, who was a post-war exchange professor at the University of Strasbourg, had followed, in the main, the war-time French interpretation of the pre-war European diplomacy, most succinctly expressed in the Treaty of Versailles, namely, that the war was imposed on the Western powers "by the aggression of Germany and her allies." This view Professor Barnes combats in more detail in the Current History article. His conclusions, for which the editor of the magazine disavows responsibility, are that the blame for the outbreak of the hostilities should be assigned to the different European countries in about this order: Austria, Russia, France, Germany, and England. Belgium alone is entirely exonerated. While lenient in his criticism of the rôle played by the German Kaiser, he is extremely severe in his estimate of the part of the French Premier and President, Raymond Poincaré. In a summary accompanying the article, Prof. Albert Bushnell Hart of Harvard takes a reserved attitude, suggesting further lines of inquiry.

During the war itself Professor Barnes, who comes of old American stock, admits that he was pro-French and pro-English. It is by the perusal of historical material published since the armistice that he has been led to change his opinions. While the armies were in the field it was inevitable that there should be a one-sided presentation of the causes leading to the war. The importance of propaganda as a military aid, or even arm, has grown tremendously with the change from autocratic to representative forms of government. Reaction to the effects produced by that propaganda was also sure to come. The most desirable result would be the opening of the secret archives of France, England, Italy, and the United States, as well as those of the Central Powers, to an impartial investigation by scholars of all nationalities. Only thus can a balanced judgment be formed. What has become of the Committee of Neutrals, appointed to investigate the causes of the war?

POINTED indications that the League of Nations is a going concern, taking a definite part in the activities of the world, are no longer the constructive conclusions of its advocates but a salient part of the news of the day. In salvaging minorities and fitting them to take their part in society again, the League is performing a tangible task of which the value must not be underestimated by men and women who would be fair, whether they are believers in the underlying ideas of the League or not. The care of refugees from Russia, for example, which Dr. Nansen is attending to—and successfully—over a large part of central and eastern Europe, constitutes a material part of the work of restoring present-day civilization.

The scrutiny into the lives of oppressed minorities is another of the important missions which the League is performing systematically and painstakingly. It is realized by the secretariat at Geneva that the abuse of minorities, despite treaty obligations securing those rights, represents one of the menacing potentialities of a violation of the peace of the world. The reality of this menace to peace was shown in the Balkans recently, when a conflict between Bulgaria and Serbia, or more properly an invasion of disarmed Bulgaria by fully armed

Serbia, became an imminent danger of the day because of the resentment and consequent anti-Serbian plottings of Macedonian refugees in Bulgaria.

When the untoward situation was at the height of its menace, the League of Nations appeared in the Balkans, in the person of one of its officers, Mr. Erik Colban, director of the administrative commissions and minorities section. Realizing that the controversy in the Balkans presented a real menace to peace, Mr. Colban made a study of the background of the disquieting developments of the day. At Belgrade he made a personal examination of the Serbian case. Passing into Bulgaria, he heard the Macedonian side of the story from the lips of the presidents of the forty brotherhoods of refugees. Thus the League placed itself in a position to act intelligently in the event of any later threatening developments in a chronic situation of unrest which might lead to a fresh clash of arms in war-exhausted Europe. It obtained its facts, as the basis of any future action, remote or close to the events of the day, judicially and at first hand.

This growing preparedness of the League of Nations to meet the needs of tomorrow is a salient feature of the beneficent work of the machinery which the conscience of mankind has created to deal with problems which deeply concern the race. These manifestations of activity ought to hearten the friends of the League with their inspiration, and to furnish its opponents with food for thought.

DURING the present month of May the attention of clergymen and laymen of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, as well as in many other parts of the world, will be directed to the meeting of the church's quadrennial conference in Springfield, Mass. It is an auspicious occasion and one that draws into its deliberative councils the foremost leaders in that church's thought. These conferences are looked forward to by laity and clergy as offering opportunities for the discussion and settlement of important denominational and social problems. In the deliberations men experienced and equipped by years of unselfish service take counsel together. The bishop returned from missionary service in some far country tells of progress made and perils and difficulties endured. Those who have followed a less adventurous course in the cities at home give an account of their stewardship. The welfare worker in the slums and prisons tells the simple or thrilling tale of his experiences as an armor bearer in the great army.

These men, as one sees them today, still seem to bear upon their countenances the distinguishing marks which once appeared to have been traced so indelibly by the experiences of the circuit riders and the pioneers in the cause of Methodism who blazed their way beyond the Mississippi a century or less ago. Those early preachers were a virile and courageous lot, with minds single to the great purpose in which they were engaged. They have left their mark, in some undefined manner, upon those who have come after them. It suggests militancy; courage, forbearance, human affection, long-suffering. No one, even a stranger, finding himself suddenly in the midst of a company of Methodist ministers, would be in the slightest danger of mistaking those about him for members of any other denomination.

It is in these quadrennial conferences of the Methodist Episcopal Church, however, that the influence of the lay membership is more strongly asserted than elsewhere in the church's deliberative or governing bodies. And among the lay delegates the women who are active in church work are both influential and powerful in shaping new policies and reshaping older ones. There are not a great many women preachers in the denomination, and no women bishops. Thus in the quarterly and annual conferences the women members have little voice. In the present quadrennial gathering, however, there are some forty women lay delegates, the largest number ever chosen to a general conference of that denomination.

Important discussions will mark the present session of the conference. One of these, it is intimated, will have to do with the proposal to ordain women as ministers in the church. This debate will be watched with interest even by those who are not among members of that organization. One feels disposed to hazard the forecast that the debate will be decided in favor of the women and those who champion their cause. It is difficult to visualize a Methodist Episcopal body deciding on any but a progressive step. In most of the larger affairs which concern its members and preachers and the welfare of the world, the church has taken a foremost position in the ranks. It has stood as a bulwark in the cause of temperance reform and prohibition, as the champion of human liberty, and as a courageous defender of its own faith and its particular tenets. It is hoped that it will never be written that it has retrogressed by refusing to espouse any progressive reform.

IN A WALL on the sunny side of "The Little Church Around the Corner" in New York there will soon be

placed, it is announced, a memorial window designed especially in honor of Joseph Jefferson, the actor, who, more than a half century ago, gave to the edifice the name which has since become familiar. It is related that Jefferson, soliciting the friendly offices of some church in behalf of a friend who had passed beyond being able to do anything for himself, was told by a none too sympathetic pastor of a church in the vicinity where he made his inquiry, that there was a little church around the corner where the service he sought might be procured. Jefferson's response, it is said, was to call down a blessing on the "little church around the corner."

This account, which has become a tradition, has been many times disputed, but it is given sufficient credence

to be written into a history of the now famous church, soon to be published. Every tourist and sightseer in New York has the place pointed out by guides and companions, or failing, begins an inquiry in his own behalf. It is said that its doors have never been closed to those seeking the comfort and consolation it offers in time of need, or the joys which are the portion of those who come cheerfully within it.

After a little while the rays of the morning sun will shine into the edifice through the Jefferson Memorial Window, lighting the shadows as the illustrious actor whose name the window will bear brought joy and laughter to millions of his fellow men. He gave generously of himself for his friends. It is fitting that those he made glad should testify now to the esteem in which he is held in memory.

RADIO music, its mechanical character considered, was to be expected to cause odd economic questions to arise. But it has developed, with the progress of its popularity, strange esthetic situations as well. On the one hand, it has failed to win the approval and recognition of high-priced concert artists; and on the other, it has set up standards of taste and judgment of its own and has with more or less vigor asserted them. As an institution charging no admission and paying nothing for talent, it gains slight support from the traditional showman. As one, however, that has the whole world for an audience it takes on independence and authority of an unusual sort.

Performers of renown who have been holding off are said to be willing to participate in the radio movement, provided they get what they deem sufficient pay for their services. As to the amount of their fee, they leave that to their managers, some of whom hold that \$10,000 would be a proper charge for a soloist who for a concert appearance receives \$1000. They argue further, that if the rate were fixed proportionately to the increase in the number of persons ministered to, a figure even higher would be right. And yet they show a disposition to yield something on that point. So, without saying too much about the comparative size of the bodies of hearers in the two cases, they mention ten to one as a fair basis for a start of negotiations.

Somebody may ask: Whom will the managers clobber from?

The answer is simple: From the radiocasting stations. But at present, those in charge of radiocasting seem to doubt whether vocalists and instrumentalists who have won a great reputation in an auditorium bounded by four walls are necessary to good results in one that is bounded by the four winds. In other words, the radio possesses its peculiar musical requirements; accordingly it wants singers, violinists, directors, and what not, who understand its ways. Then, too, it has a new public—new because of the very conditions, mechanical and social—almost dissocial, perhaps—of listening.

Now indications are that radio listeners, instead of accepting ready-made reputations as a matter of course, mean to take upon themselves the task of making reputations on their own account. If they do so, they will be a veritable cloud of witnesses to the artist whom they acclaim. They will possess, after their manner, the skies. Every reason, therefore, why they should name afresh the stars.

Editorial Notes

THAT the people of the United States saved during 1923 more than they earned during 1890 constitutes a remarkable index to the general prosperity of the country, and that the Nation as a whole is at the present time putting aside one-sixth of its income is a subject for hearty congratulation. These two facts are brought to light by the Mechanics and Metals National Bank of New York in its monthly review, and show clearly that the American public has learned well the great lessons of thrift and economy so sedulously preached in late years. If only some method could be worked out, however, to safeguard these savings from the army of fraudulent stock promoters and others of that ilk, who, like vultures, swoop down upon their victims as soon as they will make good picking, the situation would be a whole lot more promising. As it is, every year thousands of those who have saved so praiseworthy find themselves with nothing but a lot of worthless paper to show for it.

THOSE who have seen the various aquariums of the world agree that London has surpassed all its rivals in the beauty of the interior, and the arrangement and diversity of the tanks, in the new establishment just opened at the Zoological Gardens. It is true that the octopus at first showed considerable shyness and caused some disappointment to those who expected to see a huge monster, but it is announced that, as warm weather comes around, it may be possible to obtain a larger specimen. Taken all in all, however, the people have shown by the enthusiastic way in which they have flocked to see the many features of this addition to the gardens that they heartily appreciate the effort which the authorities have made to provide them with exceptional opportunities to observe many of the wonderful creatures of the sea more or less in their natural surroundings.

WITH the announcement of a projected weekly Spain-Argentina air line service, the marvelous strides which have been made of late years in the direction of more and more efficient methods of transportation are once again forced to the forefront for practical consideration. More than a quarter of a million letters are expected to be carried each trip, which will take, it is estimated, about three or three and a half days as against a fortnight at present.

On a Colombian Trail

By WALLACE THOMPSON

BUCARAMANGA, Colombia, April 1 (Special Correspondence)—To have five days' mule ride through the Andes behind you and five more in front of you is an experience not without its private thrills. But to have passed through the undisputed heart of a country, to have ridden through wide, rich valleys, by rushing mountain streams, through the sheepfolds of the high hills, and to have felt the chill of the winds of the "páramos" of the Andes, is something above the personal. He who will may travel dumbly, but he who makes this journey without some feeling of awe, both at the immensity of the landscape and at the simplicity and wisdom of the people here, is not worthy of the opportunity which has come to him in his journeying.

The five days past have been full of brimming. In all the hours that measured the days—and one rides from ten to twelve hours, from earliest dawn to nightfall—there has hardly been a commonplace mile and hardly a time when the beauty and the charm of some new thing did not drift into sight with a subtlety which would make it all but escape you if you did not keep the keen eye of appreciation always open to an ever-changing landscape.

The mules were not the best, and the peon was not the most skilled in his lore, but he pushed me on and on through the long leagues, and he put me at night where he could, and unconsciously took me to huts and hovels and country inns which he might not have been allowed to do by any other traveler. But through just such things he gave a rare picture. The first night a "posada," or inn on a bridge over a singing river, was reached after a half day's ride (we got away late) via a broad highway, paved, part of the way, with flagstones, but most of the way with sand and scorching sunlight. At noon we lunched in a mud hut. A thin soup, with yucca, eggs with boiled yucca, dried meat, boiled, with yucca on the side, and yucca bread with chocolate, made up the repast, and when I paid my 15 cents therefor and had some difficulties with the payment in the unaccustomed coin of Colombia, the woman cook and proprietor smilingly short-changed me three cents and grinned at the peon of my entourage with the quick whisper: "He's made of gold, isn't he?"

A pair of soldiers, in sandals and cotton uniforms, with long rifles—on their way to change garrison—talked with me across from their bare table to my cloth-covered one, and regretted that they were going the other way, as they would have liked to go along to protect me, the while expressing the hope that I carried a pistol in case of peril of "picaros." The cargo mule took it upon himself to lie down during lunch, and when, with the assistance of the two soldiers, whips, and a good lift on his tail, he was got on his feet, the soldier who had done the talking reproved me respectfully for my suggestion during the excitement that the mule be unloaded, as, he said, "a mule-driver must know his business." It seems that the object was to get the mule up, not to save the mule discomfort in the process.

Then the first night, above the river, and on the road with the early dawn, began our real round. The process was always the same: to be awake and breakfasting before light broke, to pack the mule by the earliest rays of light, and away with the dawn, if possible. Which was well enough, with roads steep up and steep down again, and always the mountains growing higher and new ranges rising beyond us.

Luncheon we had as near 11:30 as might be, the mules getting, those first days (later I insisted on giving them corn, to the horror of the economical peon) only chopped sugar cane and black sugar dissolved in water. Each day we made what were called seven to eight "leagues," a league being approximately three miles, or supposedly the distance a man can walk in an hour—which leaves allowance for the sort of ground covered.

One night we were in a hovel, not an inn, overtaken before we could reach the town which we had hoped to make. There, with my hammock swung between walls which seemed to give with my weight, and with the peon, Antonio, at my feet, spent dreamless hours. We were on our way in the early mists. As the mountains grew higher around us, the mists grew deeper, until on the heights of the pass over which we crossed on the third day, the fog was so thick it was as if we moved unseen in a vast sea.

Yet of all the nights, that in the bleak inn on the top of the mountains—where, bitter cold, in the supposedly scorching tropics, we slept fitfully in a great earth-walled, earth-paved room—was the fullest of interest. We missed calculations on distance, as we usually did, for Antonio was not always reliable, and arrived in pitch-black night, with only stars in dim fog for light, at a place called poetically "La Laguna," or "the lake." Here, served with the best there was (which was not overly appetizing, even after the day's ride) the maiden of the house, gentle and with wide eyes for the stranger, apologized for their fare and its cooking, and when we talked as I sat at dinner by the light of a single candle, she said that she had never been beyond those hills in all her life, and, although perhaps they were beautiful, she did not know. Her own village was her whole world.

"But at least, señor, life is very much more contented here than it is out there."

The day which followed that night in La Laguna carried me across the wind-swept páramos, the high plains with mountains on every side, where the scorching tropic sun toasted you on one side while the cold winds chilled you on the other (an uncomfortable combination when the sun is on the front of you and the wind on your back). During part of the long day up and down the endless hills, great rolls of fog blew up and swept, swirling, around and up and down the other side of the crest. Antonio, dressed only in his thin white tropic clothing (although he had a great blanket in the pack) wrapped a handkerchief over his ears under his hat and called it enough, while the wind whipped his body, and I wrapped myself in my overcoat. The frost congealed on the manes of the mules and over my hat and face, and the hours rolled on, as we took our slow way amongst the rocks of the desert waste, green rocks upstanding three to five feet, and cut by these long blowing mists until you see in them all sorts of grotesque shapes, and again and again feel sure they must be half-obliterated carvings of some unknown prehistoric race, which, in a distant day, lived here in the clouds.

Five such wonderful days, and the last of them hot and long, over green hills, and far below, as afternoon fell, the city of Bucaramanga, endless days from every other center of civilization, but, when we descended into it, full of life, interest, and business, and with its society, male and female, on parade in the cool of the evening, in white ducks and canes, the men gathered at the right corners, the girls passing demurely by, as if they never had known that the men would be just there at just that hour.